

## r Kennedy fights on after winning five final eight primaries

Kennedy, after winning five final eight Democratic primaries, refused yesterday to defeat to Mr Carter, the President now has enough delegates to ensure his nomination at the convention. Carter staff are anxious for the party to close ranks quickly behind the President, who at a victory party offered Mr Kennedy "the hand of friendship and cooperation".

## r Carter offers olive branch

Brogan, Kennedy, and Carter are the three main contenders in the Democratic primaries. Kennedy, after winning five final eight Democratic primaries, refused yesterday to defeat to Mr Carter, the President now has enough delegates to ensure his nomination at the convention. Carter staff are anxious for the party to close ranks quickly behind the President, who at a victory party offered Mr Kennedy "the hand of friendship and cooperation".

## Israel terror threat to Palestinians growing

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem, June 4  
Disturbing evidence is beginning to accumulate in Israel about the recent formation of well-armed, Jewish, right-wing underground groups determined to wage a terrorist campaign aimed at forcing the 700,000 Palestinians to evacuate the occupied West Bank.

Little is known about the leadership and structure of these splinter groups. Their formation is seen by international observers as adding a dangerous new dimension to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Some news about their activities has been deliberately suppressed by Israel's military censors.

During the past 24 hours a previously unknown organization of Jewish extremists, the "Terror against Terror" group, has been active in the West Bank. The group has been active in the West Bank, and has been active in the West Bank.



Three views of Derby watching: The Queen (top) giving advice to Princess Michael of Kent; Mr Barnett Shine, a horse owner (left) enjoying refreshment from his well-appointed car boot; while others (right) make the most of their light air.

## Carson wins a hot, dusty Derby

By Staff Reporters  
A record crowd of 400,000 turned the green and pleasant downs of Epsom into an anthill of sweltering activity at yesterday's Derby, won for the second year running by Willie Carson, on the American-bred Henbit.

The horse fractured a bone in his foot and will not race again this season. The Queen's horse Dukedom was withdrawn, but she watched each race with an enthusiasm only matched by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Out on the Downs Rolls-Royce owners feared on gulls' eggs and champagne, rubbing

## A flutter can be addictive

By Robin Young  
The Society for the Study of Gambling chose Derby Day (a 36-1 chance) for a meeting to discuss the irresistible urge to have a flutter.

Dr Emanuel Moran, its chairman, claimed afterwards that it had uncovered new evidence that compulsive gambling might be as much an addiction as physical dependence on drugs, tobacco, or alcohol.

In particular, he said, studies had shown that gamblers could suffer withdrawal symptoms when they curbed their urge, in much the same way as people who gave up smoking or drinking.

## Ten tons of stolen silver bullion found in raid

By Stewart Tendler Crime Reporter  
Detectives yesterday recovered almost every ingot of the 10 tons of silver bullion stolen from a lorry on the A13, near Barking, Essex, more than two months ago. At the time of the robbery the silver was worth £3.3m and dwarfed even the haul in the Great Train Robbery in the 1960s.

Yesterday morning detectives from Scotland Yard's robbery squad, led by Detective Superintendent David Lintie, raided a lock-up garage near Oakwood underground railway station in north London. Inside they found 309 of the 321 stolen ingots hidden behind wooden pallets.

The raid, early yesterday morning, came after the arrest of eight men at various addresses in north London. Last night the men were still

## obless too much anpower agency

Services Com that staff cuts unable to cope ted growth in to two million next year. It is s for an expan- and for the be exempted round of man- be Civil Service

## idelines S African press wins in court

While the South African Police Amendment Bill seeks to restrict reporting on security matters, the press has won a notable victory in the courts. The case concerned reporting of commissions of inquiry.

## Homosexuality challenged

The Methodist Church is to be asked at second time to accept that homosexual behaviour is not necessarily immoral or incompatible with church teachings. The Methodist conference declined to endorse these working party findings last year and its report has been rewritten. But its main conclusions are unaltered and heated debate is likely at this year's conference.

## Survival: A six-page Special Report, published on World Environment Day, which looks at some of the issues after the launching of the World Conservation Strategy

Classified advertisements: 16, 17, 30, 34; La crème de la crème, 17; Personal, 34-36

## Mr Callaghan stands firm on pay policy

From Paul Routledge Labour Editor Bournemouth  
Mr James Callaghan yesterday intensified his campaign to secure trade union support for his leadership of the Labour Party and stuck to his guns on incomes policy.

In a combative speech to the construction workers' conference in Bournemouth, the Opposition leader said he was "very much alive and kicking" and would keep up his fight for a wages deal with the unions before the next election.

He declined to answer questions about his future, but in his speech or his bearing suggested that retirement this autumn figure in his plans. He looked tanned and healthy, and the burden of his remarks indicated that he sees himself as having to complete the long-term job of reuniting the Labour movement before he thinks of quitting.

The standing ovation that followed his speech was rather less than total, but moderates in the leadership of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians are working behind the scenes to swing the builders' 200,000-strong block vote behind Mr Callaghan at the October party conference. Mr Callaghan had returned to his special conference theme of a renewed social contract with undiminished enthusiasm. His wrath was reserved for the left wing. "This movement cannot be a dictatorship nor can it be dictated to from on high," he declared. "It is a responsibility on those of us who have lived and worked in our movement to speak as we see, to lay out possible solutions, and then to invite the cooperation, agreement, and acquiescence of the movement."

## TV channels bar Olympics at peak times

Television coverage of the Olympic Games will not be shown during peak viewing hours by BBC or ITV, it was disclosed yesterday. Sir Michael Swann, BBC chairman, said both organizations had agreed not to show the games between 7.30 and 10.30 pm, though viewers might see a few snippets on news bulletins. Both had initially said they would cover possibly more than 100 hours of the games. Sir Michael told the Broadcasting Press Club in London that between 50 and 70 hours would be screened, which could still mean four hours a day of live coverage. He thought coverage would be limited to events of special interest involving British athletes. Coverage of other countries would depend on the interest in those events.

## Up to 500 British troops for Zimbabwe under £3m extra military aid offer

By Charles Douglas-Home  
Britain is preparing to grant substantially more military aid to Zimbabwe in response to a request from Mr Mugabe, the Prime Minister. The 58 military advisers now helping Zimbabwe to integrate the two guerrilla armies numbering 35,000 men, with the old Rhodesian armed forces, will be joined by up to another 500 British soldiers, according to a provisional plan agreed by ministers. The cost of the extra assistance will be about £3m. It is a measure of the concern felt in Britain that the security situation in Zimbabwe will remain tense until the integration of some guerrilla units, and the disbandment of others, has taken place. The decision in London has been taken on the basis of recommendations by Major-General F. W. Furdson, Director of the Military Assistance Office at the Ministry of Defence, who has just returned from a tour of Zimbabwe. Mr Mugabe is known to be worried at the slow pace of integration, and the reluctance of guerrillas to accept a four-month gratuity in exchange for handing in their arms. Instead, most of them remain in assembly areas, drawing pay. The rival forces of Mr Mugabe, and Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Home Minister, each refuse to disband until the other does so, while the atmosphere becomes less and less conducive to their joining forces in an integrated army. Another aspect of British aid for Zimbabwe may emerge next Monday at the start of substantive talks about the £100m debt inherited by Mr Mugabe's Government from the UDI regime in Salisbury. Half of this sum is a government-to-

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NEWS

## Review of parole and alternatives by committees

Correspondent review of the system is made in a Central Council and After-care coincides with the system of the absconding of Mr Charles former London letter to The frustrations of parole were one ae fled.

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now argue for a substantial redesign of the system along quasi-judicial lines, as a means of introducing a change of status for the prisoner who is seen as entitled to justice in any other situation, and having the right to make personal appearance and lodge an appeal.

It was arguable whether that was practicable. But it was not established practice that an offender before a court should be legally represented whenever loss of liberty could occur.

"This seems to be the converse of parole provisions. However, its introduction could change the status of parole from a privilege to a right."

The report also quotes arguments that the system does not work in a way that can be understood by the ordinary prisoner. One school of thought claimed that prisoners should be told the reasons for the refusal of parole.

It was recognized that such a change could result in difficulties for example an inmate learning of change in his home circumstances. "But on balance it is believed frankness is desirable and that there is added opportunity for support through a crisis while still incarcerated."

Among the positive aspects of the system was the high success rate of those paroled. The parole system "pays tribute to the idea that men are capable of learning a lesson and can be rehabilitated; and that certain individuals have different probabilities as to re-offending if they come out at normal time; and that those observing them are able to spot the point at which they are at their peak response to the treatment regime offered."

But the council believes it "to be very important that any system which involved the exercise of being given powers of decision over prisoners should be subject to regular review if the confidence of the public is to be earned and retained."

## Many locked in Rampton 'should not be there'

By Lucy Hodges

A large number of the patients at Rampton, one of the four high security hospitals for mentally abnormal offenders, need not be there, according to a book published today.

They are locked in this prisonlike atmosphere because ordinary subnormality hospitals and local authorities are reluctant to accommodate them, Mr Herschel Prins, the senior lecturer in social work at Leicester University.

He says that there is no doubt that special hospitals have to contain some highly dangerous people. "But it is important to emphasize once again that they also have to contain a not inconsiderable number of offender patients whose potential for dangerous behaviour is minimal."

"This is because the ordinary psychiatric and subnormality hospitals are reluctant to accept patients carrying an offender label."

The author deplores the failure of local authorities to establish the regional secure units that would give more individual and more flexible treatment and which the government supports both in principle and financially.

Much of the opposition came from nursing unions.

Central government should exert more control over the local authorities in that field.

The special hospitals of Broadmoor, Rampton, Moss Side and Park Lane tended to suffer from a degree of insularity and isolation.

"The nursing staff are members of the Prison Officers' Association and formal uniforms of one kind or another are usually worn. Keys are much in evidence and nursing staffs quite naturally see a large part of their role as being that of custodians."

"Inevitably stresses arise when they are also asked to act as agents for therapy and rehabilitation," Mr Prins says. (Tavistock Publications, 11 New Fetter Lane, London, EC4P 4EE, £4.95).



Teachers yesterday lobbying Sir Ashley Bramall, Leader of the Inner London Education Authority and leader of the management panel of the Burnham Committee, when he arrived for the committee meeting.

## Teachers to get the full Clegg pay award

By Our Education Correspondent

The 550,000 teachers and college lecturers in England and Wales are to get their 18.2 per cent Clegg award paid in full, despite the Clegg commission's statement that the award should have been only 14.5 per cent.

At a meeting yesterday of the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' and lecturers' pay, the employers tried to reopen negotiations on the award. But the teachers refused to discuss a matter which they said had already been agreed on April 23.

Mr John Wordie, the committee's independent chairman, then ruled that the original agreement should stand and announced that he would transmit it to the Secretary of State for implementation as soon as possible.

Most teachers can expect to get half of the award, which ranges from 17 per cent for the lowest paid to 25 per cent for the head teacher and principal in the largest school or college, in their next pay packet.

The first half will be backdated to January 1, taking into account the 7 per cent paid since then in anticipation of the Clegg report. The second half will be paid from September 1. The average pay will go up from £5,650 to £6,670.

The committee also agreed yesterday the terms of reference for the teachers' 1980 pay claim, which has gone to arbitration. The arbitrators will be asked simply to "resolve the differences between the two sides".

The teachers are claiming a 20 per cent increase on their post-Clegg salaries, which would bring the average pay up to £8,000. The employers had originally offered 13 per cent, but yesterday reduced that to 9.2 per cent to compensate for the Clegg error. The 1980 increases will be backdated to April 1.

This year's pay claim for 75,000 further education teachers is also to go to arbitration, with the same terms of reference as for the school teachers. This was agreed yesterday.

## £15m savings possible on purchases by NHS

By Annabel Ferriman

Health Services Correspondent

The National Health Service could save £15m a year if the purchase of supplies was better coordinated, the Committee of Public Accounts reported yesterday.

"We find it greatly disturbing that efforts to achieve economy in this field have gone on for 25 years without reaching a fully satisfactory outcome", the committee says.

A working party set up by the Secretary of State for Social Services recommended in May, 1978, that a supply council be established to coordinate buying and that 80 per cent of supplies be bought centrally or through coordinated action.

Yet when the Committee of Public Accounts took its evidence 18 months later, in November and December, 1979, the Government had only just announced arrangements for a supply council to be formed, and no progress had been made towards increasing the proportion of goods bought through coordinated purchasing.

In 1978-79 health authorities spent £1,144m on non-medical supplies such as equipment, uniforms and furniture. About 60 per cent was bought centrally.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Joel Barnett, Labour MP for Heywood and Royton, did not think that was adequate, and pointed out that in evidence the Department of Health had said it thought more could be saved.

It calls for the Department of Health and the Scottish Home and Health Department to give strong powers to the Supply Council to ensure that its recommendations are put into effect by health authorities.

"If economies cannot be secured without restricting the freedom of the authorities to proceed independently, the departments should regard the need to conserve NHS funds as paramount."

Eleventh report from the Committee of Public Accounts, Session 1979-80. (House of Commons Paper 498, Stationery Office, £2.25.)

## Opera house gets £1m grant

Correspondent

Warnings that the Royal Opera House would stop unless given, Mr Stevas, minister of the arts, today that the house would make a film deal.

Government gave a development, vide rehearsal dressing rooms. the project has

Government grant he total raised era House.

Stevs gave much the new grant minister. He said would come arts budget.

aware that a vent Garden at ical stringency

in the arts was likely to excite the envy of less well endowed arts organizations, said: "I do not think anyone need fear they are going to suffer because of this grant."

Most of the money would be provided because of under-spending in the overall arts budget and not by cutting grants to other organizations.

About £250,000 had been provided by the Department of the Environment because of the extra costs to the Royal Opera House of harmonizing its new extension with the architecture of the existing opera house.

Work on the present stage of development is due to be completed next January.

Relations with the Government have not been easy in recent months, as the Royal Opera House has fought for extra funds to safeguard its activities and standards. But

## Restraint over TV programmes urged

Both sides in the debate over the control of television programmes ought to exercise greater restraint, it was suggested by Sir Brian Young, director-general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, in a lecture yesterday.

Speaking to the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Brian said he hoped that "viewers will become more tolerant and more robust about the possible ill effects of television."

On sex, violence and language, he said: "Things would be easier if all creative people, and not merely most creative people, accepted that limits do have to be placed on the giving of shock in this medium, and if viewers accepted that if television mirrored their own lives only it would be mighty dull."

Unless all programme makers realized that television was different from plays, books and films there would continue to be a need for intervention.

Sir Brian also commented on the lack of change in the laws governing defamation, contempt and official secrets. While he regretted that, he added that the discussion "seems to have left a few media activists with the feeling that the law must be an ass."

## £756,418 pools win for friends

Mr Norman Rogers, aged 57, an unemployed draughtsman, and Mr Tom McDermott, aged 67, a retired clerk, yesterday celebrated a win of £756,418.55 on Littlewoods football pools.

The men, who live in Wigan and have been friends for 40 years, had a 23-point first dividend and 23 other dividends, on a stake of 90p.

## Ed Nalogo member left decision

Correspondent

Murphy, aged 60, a year head Metropolitan and public ment said yes would "fight own hall branch him from the cal Government action. He will

appeared before yesterday, accused union into dis- urge arose from im on his pay r relevance to r appeared in pers.

appeared after Financial Times at he expected to £12,500 this 0 a year ago.

said yesterday: ty when unions is no room in tip for people n the majority the past two ve amounted to without any dactivity.

to a dedicated

union man during my seven years' membership of Nalogo. I have been department representative for five years, a delegate to a annual conference and branch delegate to the local trades council. I have encouraged my department voluntarily to be 100 per cent closed shop."

The voting at the meeting of the union's local executive to expel Mr Murphy was 16-1.

Mr Stephen Williams, branch secretary, said: "Mr. Murphy seems to have been politically motivated. The figures he gave in the media have been grossly overstated. The average increase we say would accrue from the various increases is 16.5 per cent."

Mr John Lloyd, leader of the Conservative-controlled council, said that Mr Murphy has a right to be at variance with his union.

The Labour group stated: "We believe that the actions of the head of the PR department over recent months and, in particular, through the pages of the Civic Review [produced by Mr Murphy's department] are clearly designed and aligned with the ruling Conservative Party."

## The propellants in aerosols should be named

By Robin Young

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Aerosol manufacturers should be obliged by law to say which propellant they have used so that the public can avoid buying those that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which are harmful to the atmosphere, this month's issue of Which? says.

The magazine, which is published by the Consumers' Association, says that while there is still no conclusive evidence that CFCs damage the ozone layer, thus increasing exposure to ultra-violet rays and risk of skin cancer, evidence in support of the theory is growing.

Households in Britain use more than 20 aerosols a year each, more than they did in 1974 when the ozone damage was first suspected.

Which? says that products likely to use CFCs include toiletries and car products; most household aerosols use harmless hydrocarbons.

It identifies brands that use hydrocarbons in place of CFCs, but says that the public could help to prevent damage to the atmosphere by buying roll-on or stick deodorants and bottled perfumes.

## Solicitors ordered truck off roll

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nt against Mr y, of Greenbank ron, Cheshire, misappropriated y for his own key, of St Mar- pwich, Suffolk, have failed to

comply with accounts and insurance rules and practised without a certificate.

The tribunal suspended the striking-off order in Mr Blakey's case after he had given notice of appeal.

It also allowed an application by Mr A. G. Rubenstein, of Kenton Park Avenue, Harrow, London, for his name to be restored to the roll. He was struck off in 1972 for conduct unbecoming a solicitor and failure to comply with accounts rules.

## British Rail bilker to pay £1,422

From Our Correspondent

Southeast

Brian Collins, a commuter, who was said to have obtained British Rail for 14 months, was ordered at Rochford Magistrates' Court, Essex, yesterday, to pay a total of £1,422 in fines, costs and compensation.

Mr Collins, aged 47, an engineer, earning £12,000 a year, of Hollytree Gardens, Rayleigh, Essex, admitted 228 offences of obtaining rail journeys between Rayleigh and Liverpool Street by deception, forging an annual season ticket and using it for 14 months.

Mr Jeremy Cole, for the prosecution, said that when caught last month Mr Collins agreed that he had found the season ticket in March, 1979, and used it continuously after altering the year to 1980 when it expired. He had avoided £947 in fares.

Mr Collins was fined a total of £450, with £25 costs,

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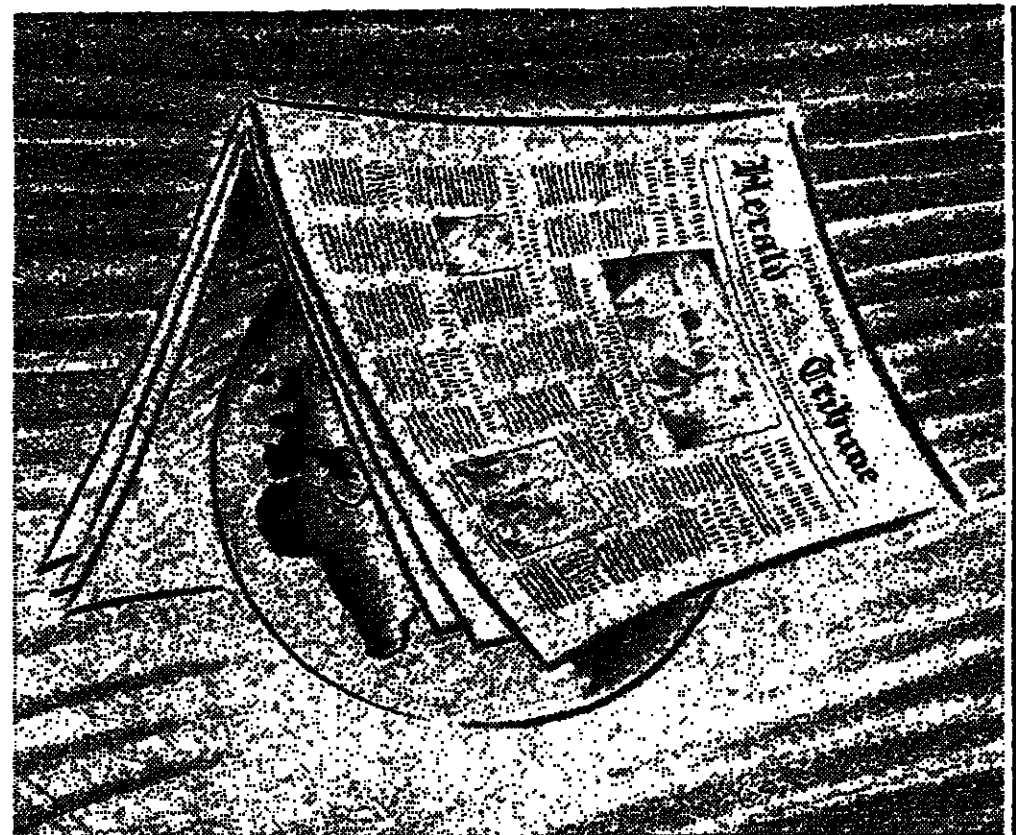
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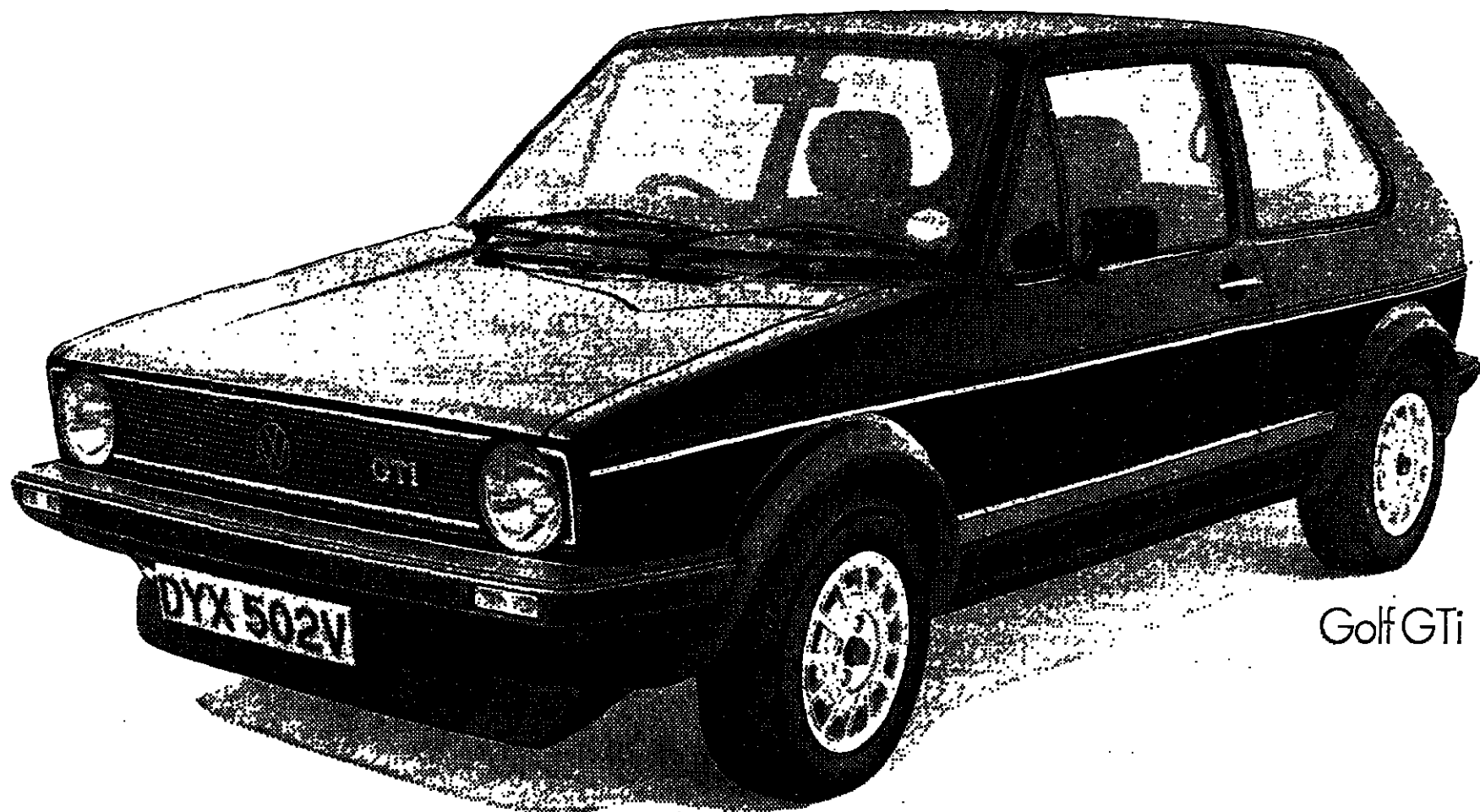
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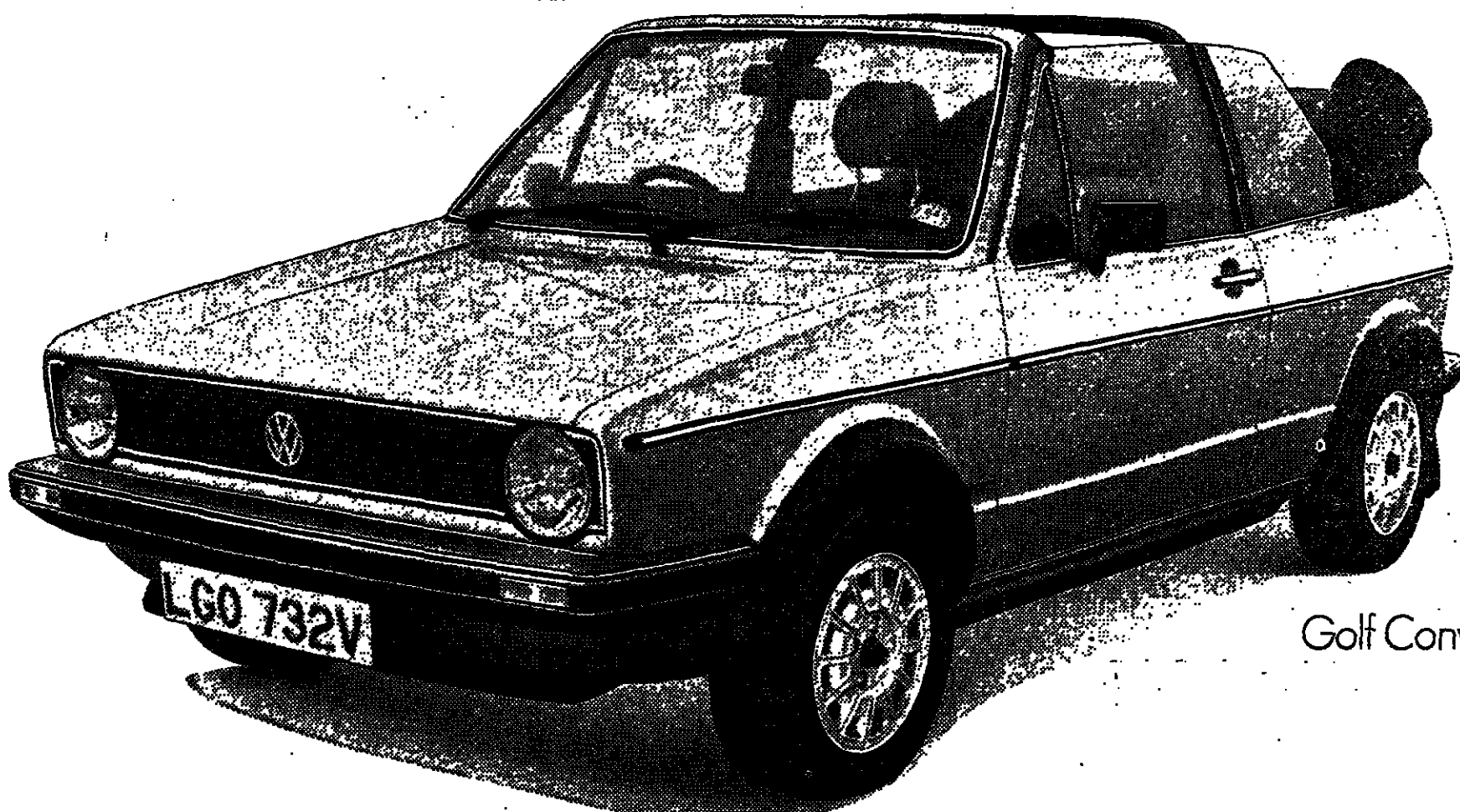
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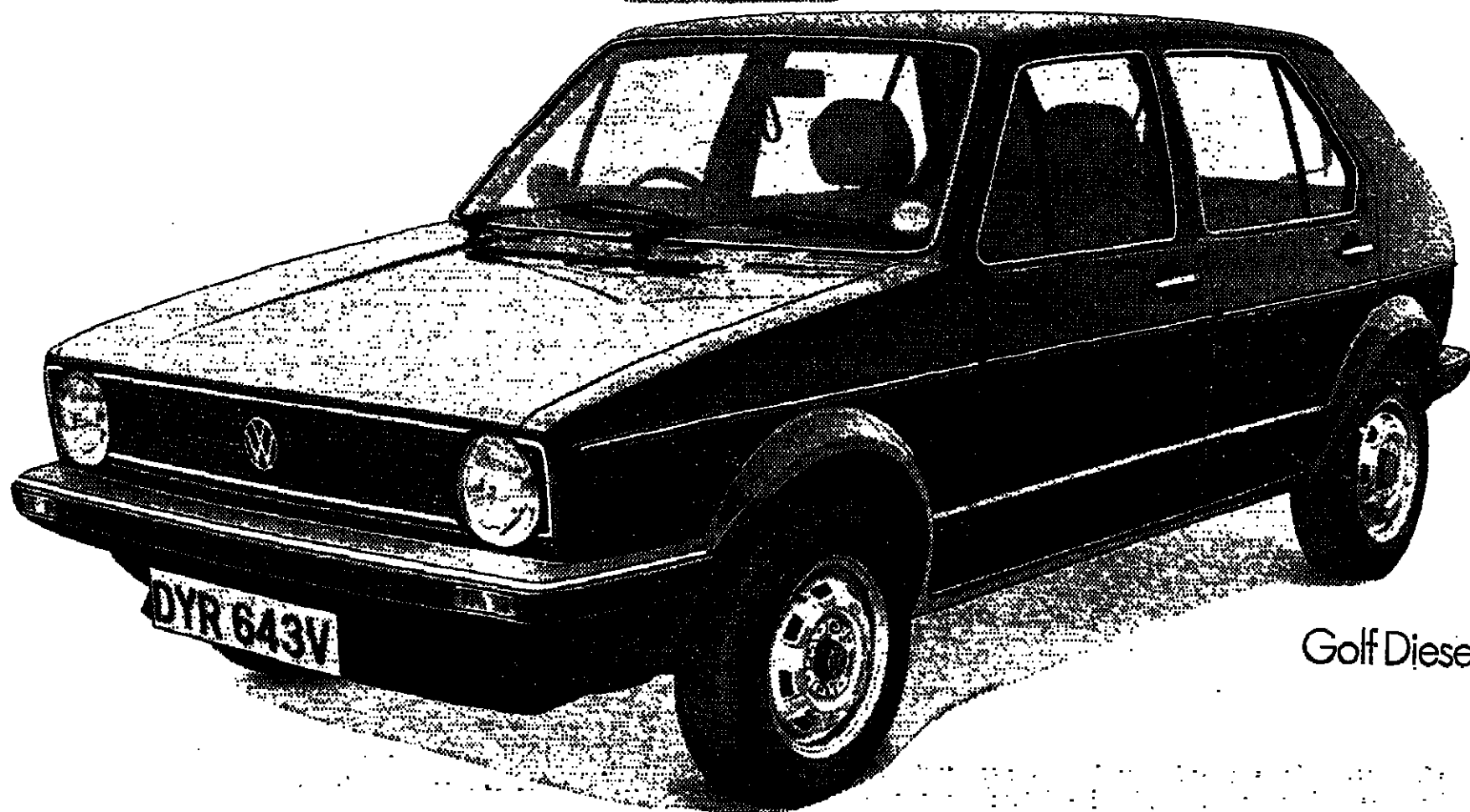
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Freeman, of High Street, Ruislip, London, had been guilty of conduct unbefitting a solicitor, by acting for two parties in a transaction when





Alexandra with Prince Michael of Kent converse as they watch the 201st Derby Stakes. The winner Henbit being led in (above) enjoying the sunshine. Photographs Bill Warhurst and Brian Harris

## Service hurt morale, Civil Service head says

"To some extent this is unjust and understandably irritating for those whose task it was to devote their energies to developing services. They are naturally as keen as anyone to save the services into which so much creativity and intelligence has been put."

"This is often in my view misunderstood as an attempt by civil servants to protect their own jobs. Particularly since the present government took office, there has been a new and much sharper emphasis on the need to reduce inessential activity and to achieve maximum value for money."

Asked after his speech if attacks on the Civil Service had become more venomous recently, Sir Ian replied: "I think it is a little more edged lately. There has been for some time a general degree of aggression in the system where authority generally, whether institutionalized or not, is under challenge."

Sir Ian said he was not planning to make more speeches in defence of the Civil Service, but he thought other permanent secretaries would be doing so. In his speech Sir Ian had



Sir Ian Bancroft: "No resistance to change."

"Sometimes, however—and I suspect it will be more often—proposals for improved efficiency better value for money, the elimination of some activities, will have to be tempered to what is judged to be politically and publicly acceptable", he said.

Sir Ian disclosed some new initiatives in the drive for efficiency on which his Civil Service Department (CSD) is engaged in collaboration with Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer and the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of government waste. Reactions in staff are being sought to reflect the Cabinet's policy of less intervention in industry.

The impact of the CSD's staff inspections of other ministries is under review and improvements are being sought. A programme of training more officials towards the acquisition of professional accountancy qualifications is under way to augment the 1,000 accountants working in departments. "The Civil Service has too few accountants," Sir Ian said.

## Attack on police critics

ant to do so. This only tends to exacerbate the situation."

Looking at young police officers of today, he knew the force was in good heart. It had nothing to fear from public scrutiny. "At the end of the day, it will not be public rhetoric or individual heroism, but the quality of service that our police officers provide, that will determine our image."

An important review was now taking place of selection and training of Metropolitan police officers. A big change in the structure of the force would mean the release of large numbers of officers for street duties. "The Police Studies Institute is at my invitation examining in depth the relations between the Metropolitan Police and all sections of the general public, including, of course, ethnic minorities."

Mr Alan Goodson, Chief Constable of Leicestershire and President of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said the policeman was pitched into the heart of the violence of contemporary society.

He asked whether circumstances would drive the police along the paramilitary road, with equipment like water cannon, gas and rubber bullets. "What will happen to the image then? Faced with this escalating violence, is it possible to maintain the classical posture of your friendly neighbourhood policeman against the demands made upon him so regularly to be aggressive?"

But for all the criticism, particularly from the vocal minority, there was no doubt that most of the public still held the police in high regard.

Mr William Deedes, editor of *The Daily Telegraph*, said that newspapers were not in business to attack the police. It was the duty of the police to protect the public and the duty of the press to report on the police.

## More than 40 jobs lost as papers close

Swale Press, the century-old publishing and printing company based in Widnes, Cheshire, yesterday closed down its three weekly newspapers, which circulate in Liverpool, Widnes and Runcorn. More than 40 journalists and other staff employed by News on Merseyside, a subsidiary company, received redundancy notices.

The move comes after the recent strike by the National Graphical Association, which was settled nationally, but not at Widnes.

Government help was forthcoming. All three schools had an exceptionally high proportion of overseas students, said the Education and Science Minister, Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State, and Dr Edward Parkes, the commission's chairman, "for their help in this matter."

Greek students who start courses in Britain in September will be required to pay the full overseas students' fees, but those starting on September 1 next year will pay the same fees as British and other EEC students, Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, told the House of Lords yesterday.

The Government said in April that students of EEC countries would pay the same fees as British students from next September. Greece will become a full member of the EEC in January.

## Campaign to stop M25 link renewed

By Frances Gibb

Miss Lesley Lovelock, a secretary, yesterday renewed her campaign against the Department of Transport to stop a £30m extension of the M25 being built through Green Belt land.

She is challenging in the Court of Appeal a ruling in March by Mr Justice Willis that two compulsory purchase orders, made by the department last September for ground near her home, be allowed to stand.

He ruled that there had been no breach of natural justice, though the department had failed to comply with proper procedures in giving notice of the orders.

Miss Lovelock, of Cranham, near Uppingham, London, has been fighting the A12-A13 link section of the motorway since it was mooted in 1972. She has successfully delayed construction work since 1976.

Last month the ministry obtained an order to speed the hearing of the appeal, because, it argued, contractors had tendered for the construction and delays in entering into contracts would increase the cost.

Sir Frederick Corfield, QC, for Miss Lovelock, is arguing in the Court of Appeal, presided over by Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, that Mr Justice Willis was wrong in finding that the department did not fail to comply with the Highways Act, 1971, with natural justice, and that Miss Lovelock has not suffered prejudice.

He is also saying that the judge was wrong in failing to find that the department had acted unlawfully in violating the requirements of the Highways Act.

The hearing continues today.

## Scheme to bring home Britons in foreign jails

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government is considering a scheme under which United Kingdom residents given prison sentences abroad could serve their sentences in Britain while foreigners sentenced here would be returned to prisons in their own country.

In a parliamentary written reply, yesterday Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, gave details of the report by an interdepartmental working party. It estimated that about 500 Britons abroad and 500 foreigners in Britain could be covered by the scheme.

The consent of the offender and both countries would be needed. The report said there were humanitarian and practical arguments in favour of repatriating prisoners.

There were no fundamental obstacles preventing Britain from entering into repatriation agreements with other countries, although enabling legislation would be needed.

The report says: "Although the cases of people from this country in prisons abroad do not normally attract a great deal of publicity, they can cause considerable hardship over and above the loss of liberty involved in a custodial sentence."

At December 31, 1978, 78 British nationals were serving sentences of one year or more in jails in EEC countries. A further 71 were in western European countries not in the EEC; 12 were in eastern European countries; 17 in Commonwealth jails; 17 in the United States; and 114 in other countries.

The working party favours treaties or singular agreements between Britain and other countries that would give both countries discretion to withhold consent to repatriation in any particular case.

Those eligible for repatriation to Britain should have substantial links with this country based on birth or long-term residence. Basic qualifications should be set out in a statute, but there should be discretion to accept others with a strong case.

The scheme would apply to prisoners with a certain length of sentence—say, six months—still to be served. It would also apply to analogous custodial sentences, including those served by young offenders.

Repatriation should normally be possible only where the offence involved was contrary to the criminal law of both countries, but there should be a discretion to admit exceptional cases.

Any forms of custody not known in Britain would have to be converted into imprisonment, and the question of any credit for time in custody before sentence would have to be determined.

A prisoner repatriated to Britain would be credited with any remission earned and would be eligible for "good conduct" remission in the ordinary way on the part of the sentence served in Britain. A sentence of adequate length would also come within the scope of the parole scheme.

Adjustments might need to be made to conditional release which were adequately covered by remission and parole procedures in Britain.

Mr Whitelaw said that the Government intended to take account of any views of MPs or others.

## New split in Ulster peace group

From Christopher Thomas  
Belfast

The demoralized Peace People movement in Northern Ireland, an internationally known force that almost became embroiled in the donations that poured in from around the world, has been dealt another blow.

Lifeline, a group created two years ago under the Peace People umbrella to give aid and comfort to innocent victims of violence, has broken away to become an independent body.

Mrs Ena Hart-Jones, the chairman, said there was no confidence in the Peace People executive; the original aim of peace and reconciliation was being neglected.

The Peace People were badly shaken last February by the resignation of Mrs Betty Williams, joint winner of the Nobel Peace Prize with Miss Mairead Corrigan in December, 1977. It was clear that different factions were deeply and irreconcilably divided.

The Peace People's troubles began, ironically, with the Nobel Prize. A publicity-conscious attitude seemed to characterize the group after that and discouraged those who believed it should be working quietly within the community. They felt that the movement had become detached from its origins because of its heady fame.

The decision to form Lifeline was taken by Mrs Williams and Mrs Hart-Jones on the streets of Dublin the day after the La Mon restaurant massacre, near Belfast, in 1973. They were taking part in a peace demonstration outside the Provisional Sinn Féin offices in Parnell Square.

Mrs Williams now works quietly but actively in the Belfast slums, mainly with youth. Lifeline's rift with the Peace People was complete at the time of Mrs Williams's resignation.

Lifeline has a small office in Belfast at an annual rent of £76, though the address is not advertised for security reasons. It has a telephone and enough volunteers to man the office regularly.

Two members of the Peace People executive who belong to Lifeline have resigned. Lifeline's regular voluntary workers number little more than a dozen, although there is a large band of fairly active sympathizers.

Mrs Hart-Jones said that the group never received money from Peace People funds. Contributions had been direct. There was no salaried staff and overheads were small. "Our sympathies will always be directed towards innocent victims of violence," she added. "We utterly condemn all those members of paramilitary groupings who terrorize innocent people."

Lifeline, she said, supported the forces of law and order, particularly those who in great danger went out daily in protection of the public.

## London University may get extra £3.75m

By Our Education Correspondent

London University said yesterday that the University Grants Committee was considering giving it £3.75m of extra grants to help it cope with the Government to ensure that important postgraduate work does not suffer unduly during the next academic year because of its new policy on overseas students' fees.

The university has been invited by the committee to say how it would spend the money.

Lord Annan, the vice-chancellor, wrote to the chairman of the committee in December, warning him that the university's School of Oriental and African Studies, the Royal Postgraduate Medical School and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine would "almost certainly have to close within the next two or three years" as a direct result of the new high fees for overseas students, unless extra

Government help was forthcoming.

All three schools had an exceptionally high proportion of overseas students, said the Education and Science Minister, Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State, and Dr Edward Parkes, the commission's chairman, "for their help in this matter."

Greek students who start courses in Britain in September will be required to pay the full overseas students' fees, but those starting on September 1 next year will pay the same fees as British and other EEC students, Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, told the House of Lords yesterday.

The Government said in April that students of EEC countries would pay the same fees as British students from next September. Greece will become a full member of the EEC in January.

Lord Annan said that he was

## Ban smoking in cars, group demands

By Our Motoring Correspondent

The National Society of Non-Smokers yesterday demanded a ban on smoking in cars, claiming that it impaired efficiency and was responsible for "a considerable number" of road accidents.

The society said there had been accidents where dead drivers were still clutching cigarette lighters in their hands. It argued that smoking was a distraction from the road and that the intake of poisonous substances such as nicotine and carbon monoxide reduced efficiency.

The Department of Transport said that while it did not approve of anything that affected a driver's performance, there was no evidence that smoking necessarily did that.



## WEST EUROPE

## Nato making collective arms plea to Russia

Bodo, Norway, June 4.—Mr Francis Pym, the Defence Secretary, said today the Soviet build-up in nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe had accelerated in the past six months.

He told journalists at the end of a two-day meeting of Nato nuclear planners here that Soviet three-headed SS20 missiles were now coming out at the rate of one every five days, instead of one a week six months ago.

Furthermore, the phasing out of the older SS4s and SS5s, which the SS20s are due to replace, had slowed down, he said. Defence ministers of the 12 countries taking part in a nuclear planning group expressed concern in their final communiqué over the retention of Soviet SS4s and SS5s.

"This, coupled with the continuing deployment of the SS20 missiles, might lead to an even larger Soviet superiority in long-range theatre nuclear forces in the mid-80s than previously anticipated," they said. The ministers called on the Soviet Union to respond positively to Nato's offer last December to negotiate controls on this type of weapon.

They said the Soviet Union "was instead advancing unacceptable pre-conditions, which would perpetuate inequality, to any negotiations on even preliminary arms control exchanges."

The West's proposal to negotiate was made at the same time as Nato decided in Brussels in December to deploy almost 600 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter the Soviet SS20 and Tsvolov 26 Backfire bombers.

The offer was conveyed to the Soviet Union by the United States and rejected both times.

Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary-General said that the defence ministers had decided in June to appeal to the Soviet Union collectively instead of letting the United States speak in the name of the alliance.

France, which pursues an independent nuclear policy, was not represented at the meeting and Iceland and Luxembourg, both Nato members, did not take part.

Dr Luns said the ministers wanted to reiterate and reinforce the American appeal to negotiate.

The communiqué said: "Ministers underlined that Nato's long-range theatre nuclear force modernization programme was a deliberately restrained one, compared with the existing capability and continuing growth of Soviet nuclear forces."

But the ministers noted that the implementation of the modernization decision was moving ahead, with an initial operational capability in Europe expected towards the end of 1983.—Reuter.

## Martinique dock strike leads to 600 lay-offs

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, June 4.

Up to 600 workers in Martinique are to be laid off as the result of a dock strike at Fort de France, which has lasted two months. A second strike, which began last Friday, has brought out all the lorry drivers on the Caribbean island.

The dockers struck over plans for a container port which they claim will cause unemployment. The drivers are protesting over pay.

Behind both strikes is a feeling of exploitation, which is fanned by left wing independence groups.

## WEU fails to adopt a plan for civil defence campaign

From David Wood European Political Editor Paris, June 4.

Recommendations that member countries should promote a campaign for military and civilian protection against nuclear, bacteriological and chemical warfare failed to be adopted by the Western European Union assembly today because of lack of a quorum.

The political and psychological repercussions of inducing a panic were a factor.

The basic report, produced by Mr Robert Banks, Conservative MP for Harrogate, was generally regarded as exemplary, if terrifying research into possible Russian weapons for use on the European central front in any future war. His studies involved senior Brus-

seles Treaty defence specialists and Washington.

In a small assembly, British Labour MPs, though not questioning the quality of the report, led the way in opposing some of Mr Banks's practical recommendations, not least that for extensive public spending on military and civil defence at a time of government cuts.

Sir Frederic Bennett, leader of the British delegation, agreed that civil defence should be financed out of the public purse, but failed to persuade the Labour MPs to help maintain the necessary quorum of half the House.

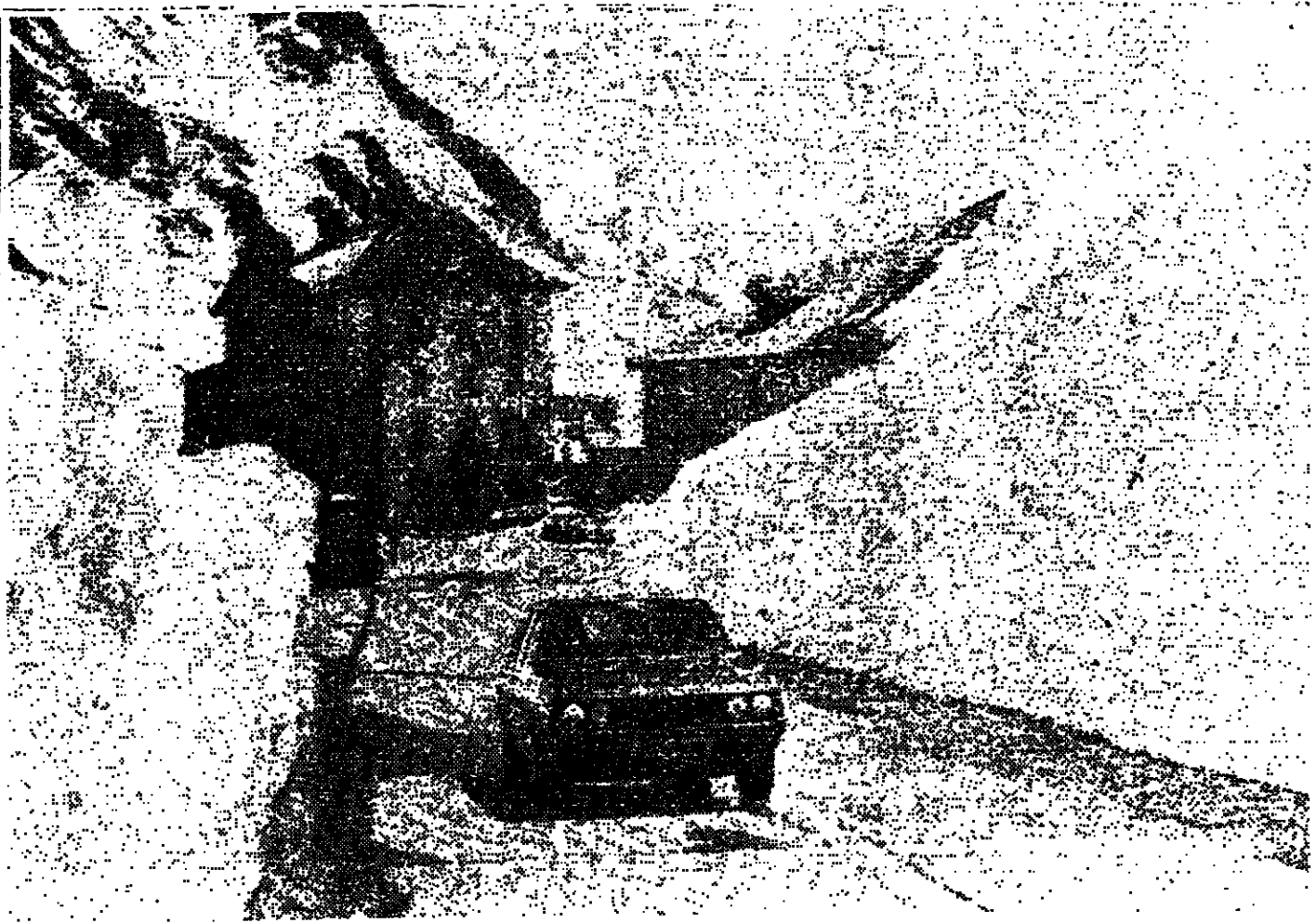
What is regarded as one of the best studies now to hand on this kind of warfare is deferred for another attempt at a vote when the assembly meets again in December.

Finns emphasize the need to preserve detente

From Olli Kivinen Helsinki, June 4.

Finland and France emphasized the dangers of the present situation in Europe when President Giscard d'Estaing ended his two-day state visit to Finland yesterday. In a joint statement with President Kekkonen, he urged use of the Helsinki Agreements for further efforts in detente.

During their talks, the Finnish side underlined the need to preserve earlier gains in the field of detente, while the French called for quick confidence-building measures in the coming Madrid conference following up the Helsinki Agreements.



For the first time this year the snow-bound St Gotthard Pass has opened to normal traffic.

## Barre pledge on EEC farm policy

From Ian Murray Paris, June 4.

A revision of the "modalities and management" of the common agricultural policy is a necessary condition for the Prime Minister, told the National Assembly today. The crisis within the Community which had produced the compromise agreement in Brussels had shown the urgent need for such a revision.

Mr Barre was giving a spirited defence of the French Government's position during the Brussels negotiations to a largely hostile house. The Communists, Gaullists and Socialists united to attack what they considered as a government sell-out, and Mr Barre had to try to prove that what had happened was in the best interest of France.

He said that what had occurred had been inevitable and had merely come a little late. The common agricultural policy had been worked out by the original members, who were all agricultural producers, and the entry of Britain—a large importer—was certain from the beginning to cause severe problems.

The present Government had to defend the common agricultural policy as a direct consequence of the steps taken by previous governments. The Government had not, however, budged from its position, the principles of the agricultural policy had been abided by and it was only making a difficult job more difficult if it had not the support of Parliament.

While predicting the need for early revision of the management of the agricultural policy—particularly in consultation with the West German Government—he promised that the Government would defend the essential principles.

Earlier, Mr André Lajoinie, for the Communists, had described the Brussels agreement as "scandalous".

M Claude Labbé, for the Gaullists, had described it as "a grave defeat for France" and Jean Pierre Cot, for the Socialists, said parts of it simply escaped his comprehension. Only Mr André Rossi—to catcalls of disbelief—applauded on behalf of the Giscardians Union pour la Démocratie Française the "firmness of the Government".

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"Ours is a profound revolution. We are passing through a phase which Europe lived through centuries ago. You have had the French Revolution. You have struggled. Now our people are struggling. Europe should not judge everything as terrorism."

Speaking more precisely about the Libyans abroad who are threatened, he said: "Many people who fled abroad took with them goods belonging to the Libyan people. They smuggled out currency, and now they are placing the Libyan crisis at the disposal of an opposition led by Sadat, by world imperialism and by Israel. But they are not guilty as a consequence of political crimes. They are thieves... and for this reason they must be extradited through Interpol."

While she was away the embassy notified the police and she was met by them when she

embassy clerk shot dead in Rome terrorist attack

From Peter Nichols Rome, June 4.

A clerk was shot dead at the Iraq Embassy here today and a terrorist was seriously wounded in a new incident of Muslim violence. Coincidentally an official Libyan statement today describes killings here among Libyans as a clash "between good and evil."

Two terrorists attacked the Iraq Embassy. The clerk was apparently killed because of a loss of nerve by one of the terrorists when he heard gunshots from outside the building. These shots were fired by his accomplice, though why he should have opened fire is still unclear.

The killer was seriously wounded by the embassy's security guards and captured while trying to run across the courtyard of the building. He left behind him a suitcase full of explosive. A guard threw the suitcase out of the window and the contents were defused by Italian Army personnel only three minutes before they were due to explode.

The two terrorists are presumed to be Iranian extremists. Libyan rivalry? Meanwhile fears are being expressed of more killings of Libyans who have chosen to settle in Italy as Colonel Gaddafi's ultimatum that they return to Libya by June 11 draws closer.





A caravan park near Apollo, Pennsylvania, after a tornado damaged the vehicles, leaving hundreds homeless.

## Californians resist the temptation of big cut in state income tax

From Ivor Davis  
Los Angeles, June 4  
Proposition 9, referred to as "Jaws II", because it was the second tax-cutting initiative proposed by Mr Howard Jarvis, was rejected decisively by California voters yesterday. The ballot initiative, which called for a reduction of more than 50 per cent in personal state income taxes, at one time looked certain to pass. But in the last weeks before the vote, support faded rapidly in the face of growing opposition, mainly led by public employee unions that campaigned heavily and expensively to defeat the issue.

Opponents of the measure, including Governor Jerry Brown, of California, contended that the wealthiest 10 per cent of the population, those making more than \$40,000 (about \$17,391) a year, would get 55 per cent of the total tax benefits and the rest would get mere crumbs. Government and education groups also gave a warning that, if the measure passed, the state would lose millions of dollars in federal grants.

Proposition 9 was opposed by 62 per cent of the voters, against 38 per cent in favour. The result was a blow to Mr Jarvis, who became a national name and something of a folk hero when his Proposition 13 was approved overwhelmingly in 1978.

Mr Jarvis bitterly criticized the state public employee

unions and said he would sponsor another proposition aimed at cutting government workers' pensions. The unions, he said, were trying to "assume dictatorship of government".

He added: "We will start by cutting public employee pensions, bringing them in line with the pensions the rest of us get, and we will continue from there. The public employees have won the first battle at Pearl Harbour. But the United States won the war."

Two other initiative measures—one to limit rent control, and the other to impose a special tax on oil companies—were also rejected.

The defeat of Proposition 10 was a big victory for tax groups supported by the vocal and liberal Tom Hayden, husband of Jane Fonda, the actress. Landlords and property developers spent \$6m to try to convince voters that the measure would stop high rents while still providing incentives for developers to build new flats. Tenant groups claimed that landlords were just trying to line their pockets.

Proposition 11, which would have levied an extra 10 per cent on oil company profits to finance rapid transit systems, also went down to defeat. Oil companies spent lavishly, some \$5.5m, to defeat the measure, which was backed by environmental groups who spent a mere \$350,000.

After Senator Kennedy's

California victory, a Los Angeles Times poll today reported that people of the Democrats who voted yesterday think Mr Kennedy should abandon his presidential candidacy in the interest of party unity, now that President Carter has enough delegates to win the nomination.

Banker's warning: California's most prominent banker, Mr A. W. Clausen, president of the Bank of America, said he does not think the result "spells the end of the American tax revolution" (Frank Vogt writes).

The Proposition 13 vote in 1978 set off a grass-roots national campaign to cut federal, state and local taxes and public spending. There have been fears that a rejection by Californians of Proposition 9 would knock the steam out of this campaign for fiscal prudence.

Mr Clausen's bank, which is the biggest bank in the world with more than 1,000 branches in California and its head office in San Francisco, stayed neutral in the Proposition 9 campaign, although it sponsored television debates on the subject.

The banker said in an interview that a monetary conference here that people are fed up with the size of government and the efforts to force change will not be undermined by the Proposition 9 defeat.

He said the call for a 50 per cent income tax reduction was "probably overkill".

## How the candidates fared in American primaries

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, June 4  
The Democrats held primaries in eight states yesterday and the Republicans in nine. The results after these primaries were:

MONTANA			
Democratic	51	10	
Kennedy	37	9	
Republican			
Reagan	87		
Bush	10	20	
Uncommitted			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Democratic	48	10	
Kennedy	45	9	
Republican			
Reagan	82	22	
RHODE ISLAND			
Democratic	69	17	
Kennedy	23	6	
Republican			
Reagan	72	11	
Bush	18	1	
NEW MEXICO			
Democratic	46	10	
Kennedy	42	10	
Republican			
Reagan	64	22	
MISSISSIPPI			
Democratic	62	24	
Kennedy	38	8	
Uncommitted		2	
Republican			
Reagan	84	5	
Bush	14	0	
Uncommitted		3	
NEW JERSEY			
Democratic	56	68	
Kennedy	37	45	
Republican			
Reagan	81	55	
Bush	18	27	
Uncommitted		1	

DEMOCRATIC			
Kennedy	51	10	
Reagan	37	9	
Uncommitted			
REPUBLICAN			
Reagan	87		
Bush	10	20	
DEMOCRATIC			
Kennedy	48	10	
Reagan	45	9	
Uncommitted			
REPUBLICAN			
Reagan	82	22	
DEMOCRATIC			
Kennedy	69	17	
Reagan	23	6	
REPUBLICAN			
Reagan	72	11	
Bush	18	1	
DEMOCRATIC			
Kennedy	46	10	
Reagan	42	10	
REPUBLICAN			
Reagan	64	22	
DEMOCRATIC			
Kennedy	62	24	
Reagan	38	8	
Uncommitted		2	
REPUBLICAN			
Reagan	84	5	
Bush	14	0	
Uncommitted		3	
DEMOCRATIC			
Kennedy	56	68	
Reagan	37	45	
REPUBLICAN			
Reagan	81	55	
Bush	18	27	
Uncommitted		1	

**Monkey meal**  
Lusaka, June 4.—A Zambian has been sentenced to six months' hard labour for eating a pet monkey belonging to a European whose house he was guarding.

**Killers hanged**  
Dacca, June 4.—Five people sentenced to death by a special military tribunal on charges of murder were hanged at Dacca central jail before dawn, the official news agency said.

## Thais refuse to release their grip on Kampuchea

Western diplomat said was a table-dumping harangue by the Vietnamese.

Mr Sawetsila's aim in London and Washington is to ensure that the annexation of Kampuchea does not become an accepted fact by default, as the Thais fear could happen with the attention of the Americans and Europeans directed so much towards Afghanistan, Iran and European security.

He is also looking to build support for the idea of a United Nations observer in Bangkok or for the proposal, first put forward by Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, that a United Nations peacekeeping force be deployed along the Thai-Kampuchean border "if and when the time is right".

For the Thais there is no

other short-term palliative in sight, since the United Nations has shown little enthusiasm for the idea of a team of observers, and Hanoi shows no sign of withdrawing or reducing its forces.

In public, at least, the Thais have not retreated from their demand for the removal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, but that is something that the Vietnamese are most unlikely to be seen to be doing publicly at the behest of their main opponents. Any suggestion for a workable compromise will probably have to come from outside South-east Asia.

Mr Thach's stance in Bangkok may have been the storm before the calm, but it does not look like that now, especially as evidence of disunity among the allies in the Association of

South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) has become more apparent with the Malaysians and Indonesians more prepared to compromise with the Vietnamese than either Singapore or Thailand.

Some diplomats believe that gauging the degree of that disunity was one of the prime purposes of Mr Thach's visit.

If sowing a little discord in the alliance was one of his purposes, then he must be counting his visit a success. Conversely, there appears to have been no softening of the Thai position to give Hanoi encouragement that the rainy season now beginning will not provide another opportunity for the Khmer Rouge to regroup and reequip for their struggle against the Vietnamese.

The cost of their campaign against the Khmer Rouge in

Kampuchea must cause concern in Hanoi, with its serious economic problems at home.

In that sense the Thais believe that time is on their side. In another sense it is not, with more countries losing patience with the idea of officially recognizing the bloody, discredited regime of Pol Pot, which can by no stretch of the imagination be said to be governing Kampuchea.

Kampuchean, and Thais for that matter, may not be ecstatic about the Heng Samrin government, but neither do they want a Khmer Rouge regime to return to power.

The United Nations peace force proposal will be discussed at the annual meeting of foreign ministers of ASEAN, which begins in Kuala Lumpur on June 23.

## Fighting goes on for palace of Chad President

Ndjamena, June 4.—Fighting around the presidential residence in Ndjamena continued without respite for a second day in the armed struggle for control of the capital of Chad which has already lasted 10 weeks.

The rebel Armed Forces of the North of Mr Hissene Habre, the former Defence Minister, pounded President Goukouni Weddeye's residence all day yesterday with heavy artillery as members of Mr Goukouni's People's Armed Forces returned Machine-gun fire from trenches and behind walls.

The two sides apparently maintained their respective positions without change.

## World View by Arrigo Levi Argentine repression deplored by writers

Buenos Aires  
"I cannot understand my own country, just as sometimes I do not understand my own self. I love Argentina, but I do not understand it just as I do not understand the universe."

This is Jorge Luis Borges speaking in Buenos Aires, in his quiet bourgeois apartment off the chic Calle Florida. Borges also claims that "he is no politician", but this is just as untrue as all his other negative claims.

Who can avoid being something of a "politician" at such a time in history? Who can avoid trying to understand the Argentine case, or should we say tragedy?

It is a mysterious case. The richest country in Latin America, a few decades ago one of the richest in the world, where in spite of a strangely arrested development there is still no real poverty, a highly cultivated country as well, has proved unable to become a stable democracy and has ended up in a real horror of terrorism and repression, almost a civil war.

How did it all happen? And is this a European tragedy, or a Latin American tragedy? How must one explain and judge the bloody events of recent years?

In a recent interview in Madrid, Borges said: "My position on Argentina is a purely ethical one. I cannot ignore the serious moral problem which arose in my country, with both terrorism and repression. In no way can I be silent in front of all those dead, all those disappeared, do not the approve of any action where the end justifies the means? The end never justifies the means."

among the Spanish founders of the nation, all of them military men, reminds me that Argentina's history was, even in the past, a cruel one. His grandfather's uncle was shot by order of the dictator Rosas against the wall of the Recoleta cemetery, which still exists, and his 11-year-old son was forced to be present. But many other countries had an equally cruel history.

Is this, I ask, A European story?

"Of course it is, a story of civil wars, but were not the Europeans also civil wars? This is a *desterrado* European country, just as I feel like a *desterrado* (exiled) European."

**Ethical approach to events**

Another of Argentina's great writers, Ernesto Sabato—one of the few who refused to leave the country throughout these dangerous years and a man with a totally different background (descendant of Italian immigrants, a former physicist in the Curie Institute, a great fantastic and realistic novelist)—takes an equally "ethical" approach to Argentina's events.

"In March, 1976," he told me, "our country had reached a catastrophic state, with a 1,000 per cent inflation and a political and terrorist chaos. No wonder that the people received the military golpe (coup) with relief and hope."

"But, as I had written a few days before it happened, the moment was a great temptation of order at all costs, like Italy and Germany did, is a highly dangerous one. Events can lead to more tears, destruction and death, up to total catastrophe."

"Now, it is not the economy that I worry about. I worry about freedom. There were reasons for explaining the 1976 Golpe, but not for its legal eternalization. The armed forces have honoured a nation's duty in our wise constitution. But we cannot accept that they get further rights."

"The political dialogue asked for by the military junta is limited and conditioned to such an extent as to be incompatible with the concept of a nation to dissent. As such, it will lead nowhere. What we need is, simply and plainly, the return to our republican institutions, as defined by our supreme law."

Sabatò believes that all political prisoners should be brought to justice or freed.

"Terrorism can be answered only by the law, the harshest of laws, but the law."

He did not know when there will be a general reconciliation. He says: "If only there were less arrogance, more humility, the capacity to admit that we were all guilty. At least this would be needed for pacification and forgiveness."

Borges, whose ancestry were

**Truth more important than image**

Borges told me: "I am no politician. I can tell you only one thing: the repression itself was a form of terrorism. Two terrorisms, from left and right. When people are arrested without being brought to court, I cannot be silent."

"They tell me one must not say such things to save the image of our country. But truth is more important than any image. I have no official connections. I left my post as director of the national library when Peron came back to power. My mother was still alive. She told me: 'You will not be able to stay one single day', and I did not. I could not face the idea of having to meet him."

But even on this Government I have no influence. This is a nationalist Government, and I am not. They are Catholic, and I am not even sure that I am a Christian; and if I were, I would not be a Catholic. I have no posts. I am a free man."

Borges, whose ancestry were

## Mr Heath sets guidelines for Western strategy

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent  
The Western need for a global strategy, Mr Edward Heath told MPs yesterday, and enumerating 10 brick points, as he said, was set out to explain what it should be. The Soviet Union had a world strategy, he said, and as a result the balance had shifted in favour of the Soviet bloc.

So far as the Middle East was concerned, Mr Heath said, the Europeans had a role to play now. "Because of the immediate problems, Europe ought to be able to help before a general election in the United States," he said.

Later indications of ministerial thinking, however, suggested that the "European initiative" to be discussed at the coming summit meeting in Venice, will be distinctly cautious. It is likely to be no more than a declaration of policy to be followed up by diplomatic contacts, so as to avoid any clash with the United States.

The first point in Mr Heath's global strategy was sufficient defence. There were doubts, he told the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, who listened to him with marked attention for over an hour, if there was such a defence at the moment.

Point two was the recognition that a satisfactory East-West relationship would depend on constant communication between the two sides and continuing negotiations, such as the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt).

"We should resolve the existing disputes", Mr Heath said, "but too little has been done for far too long". For example on Cyprus, the Caribbean, and the Palestinian question, where the United States was wrong to warn Europe off the ground.

Point four concerned buttressing countries of particular strategic importance by economic aid and military assistance, for instance Turkey, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. But, point five, there was a need to be "discreet" about it.

In trying to foster regimes to create more equal societies, point six, friendly advice must be "behind the scenes". And there had to be certainty, point seven, that the policies served the interests of the West—unlike sanctions against Iran.

In what he admitted was a controversial point eight, Mr Heath said the West must settle its priorities, and ought not to link strategic considerations with human rights. He felt a choice had to be made. This did not exclude using Western influence to change policy, but the West had to work with countries which were of strategic importance.

Finally, points nine and 10, Mr Heath emphasised Europe's role, particularly in promoting effective consultation within the alliance, which needed to be united in the policies it wanted to achieve. "It is not necessary for every member to follow the same policy, but they must be complementary."

## Heroin pouring into Europe from Asia, says US expert

From Peter Norman  
Paris, June 4  
"Western Europe is being 'swamped' with heroin from Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, according to Mrs Mathea Falco, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Affairs."

Mrs Falco, who is in Paris for the two-day meeting of ministers of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), told a press conference today that about 1,500 tons of opium—enough to manufacture 150 tons of heroin—is now coming out of South-west Asia each year. This figure compares with only 350 to 400 tons of opium a year from the traditional producer countries of Burma, Thailand and Laos in the Golden Triangle of South-east Asia.

She said the bulk of the South-west Asian production was being moved to Western Europe.

Awareness of the problem had grown only slowly at government level, Mrs Falco said. But the sight of bodies in the streets was now persuading OECD member governments that the social consequences of heroin addiction could be as serious as an oil shortage for the Western democracies.

The OECD became involved

with the growing drug problem in Western countries a year ago, when it was agreed that member states should take a look at how their development aid programmes for the Third World might be affecting the supply of heroin and other hard drugs.

Mrs Falco gave an example of the problem. Three years ago the United States discovered that an irrigation project it was supporting in Afghanistan was promoting opium production.

The revolution in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan have made control over the cultivation of the opium poppy in South-West Asia increasingly difficult.

OECD officials recognize that controlling heroin production at source is a difficult task, as poppy cultivation is often the sole source of livelihood of the farmers involved.

In the Western world, the costs of drug abuse are staggering. Mrs Falco said that drug addiction was now costing the United States an estimated \$40,000 to \$50,000 (£17,000 to £22,000) a year with all aspects of the problem—such as medical costs and lost industrial production—were taken into consideration.

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# Rhodes hope of church unity aiding peace

matter, which may be fairly regarded as 'one of public interest...'.  
It went on to refer to the differences between contempt of court and contempt of commission and said there were good reasons why the contempt of court law should not apply to a commission, which was not a proceeding with interested individual parties but an inquiry dealing with matters of public interest, that had often been publicly ventilated.  
"There is no sub judice rule. It is not the intention of the legislature to stop public discussion of a matter of public importance simply because a commission is sitting."  
The judgment was given by Mr Justice Paul Humeau, with Mr Justice Chail Theron, the acting judge-president of the Transvaal, and Mr Justice Ellen Franklin concurring. It is binding on all Transvaal courts and has weight in other provinces. It can be upset only by a later judgment by the Appeal Court, in Bloemfontein.

The closing communiqué said the representatives of both sides had agreed unanimously on the overall agenda and on the precise themes for study, as well as on the procedures to be followed for the dialogue. It gave few details.

Conference sources indicated that the main theme would be the comparative study of the functions of the church, the nature of the sacraments, and the concept of the Trinity.

Parts of Lambeth Palace have been carved into flats—I haven't discovered how many—and there is a flourishing community around the central courtyard which is hidden from the public eye.

I have spent hours with the architect and painters discussing colour schemes, alterations and re-rendering jobs. The time had come for a drastic face-lift, because parts of Lambeth Palace have not been decorated for many, many years. I decided that the re-writing at Lambeth Palace—they still have two-pin plugs in most of it—will take at least 18 months.

From Our Own Correspondent  
Johannesburg, June 4

Coloured and Indian schools in Transvaal and the Eastern and Western Cape have been still empty yesterday as the nine-week boycott of classes in protest against educational inequalities continued. This day's boycott, however, deterred from demonstrating by the presence of large police contingents near their schools.

In Johannesburg 220 students of the Transvaal Indian Technical School were expelled yesterday from the Transvaal Indian College of Education because of the boycott. They decided not to apply for readmission. The school's suspension notices expiring on June 10, warning them that students who do not reappear will have their enrolment at the college terminated, will be liable to be unable to graduate next year.

The authorities had been

hoping that Coloured and Indian students would start drifting back to classes this week, but the excitement caused by the strike has kept the Sasol oil-from-coal plants seems to have hardened the students' militant mood.

Police dispersed today that the strike which set fire to seven fuel tanks at Sasolburg, 50 miles south of Johannesburg, was smaller than mines.

Police also seemed to have expected a link between the sabotage and the rocket attack on the Booyens police station in southern Johannesburg on Good Friday, and that the African National Congress was behind both attacks.

About 4,500 gold miners who rioted yesterday at the Stilfontein mine in the Western Transvaal returned to work today, but the situation was reported to be still tense.

Catholic participants the aim is to establish a model that could reconcile full unity in the sacraments and the Creed with the preservation of the wealth of traditions and rites and the autonomy of the Orthodox churches.

Mercifully, the thick stone walls absorb all the decibels of their pop records and Capital Radio, while I can play classical music on my stereo as fortissimo as I like, without being told with pained looks that I am damaging my children's hearing. What the clerics in their picture frames

	Britain	EEC	US	Japan
Aluminium	66	57	85	100
Chromium	100	100	92	100
Cobalt	—	100	97	—
Lead	39	55	11	76
Nickel	100	100	77	100
Tin	55	86	81	97
Tungsten	96	84	50	—
Zinc	99	52	62	80

(From <i>Non-Fuel Minerals Data Base</i> by Phillip Crowsor, 1980)				
South Africa as source of minerals (1978)				
	% world output	Production Rank in world	% world reserves	Reserves Rank in world
Chromite	27	2	75	1
Platinum	47	1	75	1
Gold	59	1	51	1
Vanadium	47	1	49	1
Aluminium	30	1	37	1

(South Africa, *International Bone of Contention*, January, 1979)

mineral supplies appear more abundant, or their recovery more possible: with others, however, the consumption of reserves continues at an ever-accelerating rate.

There is now thought to be no shortage, for instance, of bauxite (raw material from which aluminum is made) or copper, but the high grade and easy-to-get-at deposits of nickel are running out, the amounts of cobalt and tungsten are steadily decreasing, and, finite, and the larger deposits of tin are fast being exhausted. And, with the development of technology, like come a milling realization of the immensity of the process of recovering the

minerals are now, more than ever before, controlled by energy. Only the energy problem stands in the way of energy cheaper, and larger amounts of many minerals become realistically available.

To extract aluminum, the biggest non-ferrous metals, from bauxite is very costly in terms of energy. Not long ago Japan shut down its own alu-

Europe is extremely ill-equipped in the mineral field. The United States is already almost 100 per cent dependent on imports of copper, cobalt, chromium and platinum.

The Soviet Union, however, has, since the early 1970s come to self sufficiency in almost every important metal, and has now become the world's largest supplier on the world market.

China has 73 per cent of the world's reserves of tungsten and many of the developing countries have reserves of at least one mineral: Zambia has copper, Morocco phosphates. South Africa has the largest known reserves in the world of a wide variety of minerals and metals — chrome, platinum, gold, vanadium, manganese, aluminium and fluor-spar.

As awareness of the unique properties of these minerals has grown, so has the desire on the part of the countries which possess them to form organizations, like Opec, for trading. They are strengthened by the simple fact that many of the minerals cannot be replaced today by any known alternative. Chromium, is one example. It is unique in that it has no viable substitute: it cannot be replaced in aircraft components; it gives steel high resistance to heat and corrosion and it is a vital component in cracking petroleum. The Soviet

As the costs of getting at the minerals rise, so hitherto untouched areas are beginning to look more desirable. Basically,

all minerals are to be found in the same places and in the same hard rock areas are natural beauty spots, keenly protected by environmentalists. The cost of preserving them is growing more than twice as fast as the price of the minerals.

Even now there is a move more towards trying to exploit new reserves, until now considered impossible to reach. The beds of the oceans in the Pacific, Indian, Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, are thickly covered with nodules about the size of golf balls. Some of these contain as much as 20 per cent of cobalt, and as low a grade as 0.4 per cent has been worked). 1 per cent nickel, 0.3 per cent cobalt.

The problem is that these nodules are found 2,000 metres below the surface of the sea and technology has not yet reached a level where it is economic to get at them.

# The Times Cook

Shona  
Crawford Poole

In her journal of June 1800 the poet William Wordsworth's sister Dorothy wrote: "I walked up to Mr Simpson's to gather gooseberries . . . I made tart pies, etc. Wm stuck peas."

peas sitting in a large galvanized  
cage kitchen table with rain  
streaming down the windows.  
we shall never know. But a  
visitor to the house of Robert  
Southery he may well have eaten  
Mrs Southery's gooseberry pie.  
Indeed Dorothy may even have  
made hers to Mrs Southery's  
recipe, and that we do have.

In *A Taste of the Lake Dis-*  
*trict* published tomorrow, we  
will look in Harpenden for  
£4.95 and by Paul Books in  
paperback at £2.50. Theodore  
FitzGibbon has collected  
authentic recipes of the region.  
Some like Robert Southery's  
gooseberry pie, clipping-mutton  
pudding, and charcoal burners'  
wood pigeon, are old. Others

are adapted and modernized

From Charles Harrison Arusha, Tanzania, June 4

The United Nations World Food Council, which was set up after the world food conference in 1947, is holding its annual session in Africa for the first time, with delegates from 36 countries examining proposals for expanding world food production and improving its distribution in countries where hunger is a problem.

The council, a political pressure group with a membership of ministers, is urging developing countries to adopt national food strategies, a system designed to mobilize the output of a country and the help of developed countries who are prepared to supply technical assistance.

Mr Maurice Williams, the American executive director of the council, said here that more than 30 countries had so far agreed to support the approach. Most of them were in Africa, where they range from Senegal, Ghana and The Gambia to Somalia, Rwanda and Tanzania.

Against opposition from a

number of countries, who see it as unnecessarily clumsy, the council is also suggesting the use of "food entitlement" schemes by which ration coupons can be used to supply essential food to those people most in need.

He urged the council to support proposals for a new food financing facility now under consideration by the International Monetary Fund, and to encourage governments to set up this facility.

International commitments to external assistance to food and agriculture increased by 2.2 per cent in 1978, Mr. Williams said, and the continuation of this rate of increase could produce a total of \$6,500m (about £2,800m) in concessional assistance by 1981.

This was still not enough to meet the food need of all developing countries, but there was "a growing recognition" that developed nations were alert to the importance of more adequate responses to global foods needs.

"It is the task of the council

to encourage governments to weigh short-term interests against the larger goal of a world free from hunger, and better disposed to stability and peace," he said.

Mr Arturo Tanco, the Philippines Minister of Agriculture, who is the president of the council, warned the conference that it was coming to renew its collection of pledges from the hungry and impoverished people of the Third World at a time when the world was preoccupied with conflicts in Iran, Afghanistan and other areas.

But hunger, he said, kills far more people than war. "We cannot hope for peace in a world where a quarter of the population goes hungry every day."

Mr Tanco said very limited progress had so far been made towards establishing a world food security system. Efforts to set up an international wheat bank, for example, had been frustrated by involved controversy over issues at a time when first Canada and then the United States were facing elections.

The council, however, warned developed countries to undertake not to indulge in panic buying, and to be aware that if the threat of scarcity arise, as they do, the only way to avert it is to only makes the situation worse and forces up market prices further.

In a message, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, reminded the delegates that Africa had 10 per cent less food available today than it had 10 years ago. He hoped that the council would evolve effective measures to reverse the growing trend of hunger and food insecurity.

In opening the conference yesterday, Mr Edward Sokoine, the Tanzanian Prime Minister, said that his country was unable to produce enough food because of poor land management, unreliable rainfall, infestation by tsetse flies and other factors.

But Tanzania considered that most African countries were capable of meeting their own food needs, and of producing export surpluses with the help of external assistance in key areas.

Government figures suggest that the latest rise in EEC farm prices will have its greatest impact in Britain on the shopping bills of families with low incomes. Sir Ian Gilmour, the Food Policy Secretary, said:

House of Commons on Monday that the average rise of 5 per cent in EEC farm support prices would add less than a penny in the pound to British shopping bills in a full year. That is an average effect, however. Economists at the

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, have calculated that families on low incomes eat more foods governed by the common agricultural policy than others.

A devaluation is the device with which the value is starting to British farmers of EEC export prices is increased. The full impact of the devaluations has not yet come through to show prices.

The economists calculate how the average of 55p was

## Food: the EEC knock-on

spread among families with two adults and two children with different incomes. They took first a family with the national average income for 1978 of £127 a week.

That apparently high figure includes social benefits and the earnings of the growing number of working mothers. The economists found that such families spend more on food than others, and that the impact of last year's devaluations on them

They then examined a family of the same size but with below the average income. Such families also spend more on food than most, but not so much more as those with average incomes. They found that the deviations would add 60p a week in 1979 and 1980 to the shopping bills of families whose total income in 1978 had been £63.50 a week.

It is reasonable to suppose that the effects of the new 5 per cent increase in farm support prices would be similarly disproportionate. It will almost certainly add a higher percentage to the food bills of the poorer families than to the rest.

The table of food prices pub-

lished in *The Times* today, is the first which covers a full year of Conservative Government. The total of the prices of the foods in the table has risen by 13.3 per cent, suggesting that food prices are rising more slowly than the cost of living in general.

The cost of food is likely to rise more slowly than the cost of living in the coming year, making it easier for the Government to fend off criticism of its

Food prices (pence)	Year ago	Month ago
1lb pork steak	208	236
1lb pork loin chops	101	111
12oz Birds Eye cod fish fingers	87	74
12oz Hartley's New Jam	36	39
Six quarters Farmer's Table		
chicken (per lb)	60	64
15oz Heinz baked beans	19	23½
150gm Cadbury's chocolate fingers	36	42
1lb low-priced tomatoes	40	40
1lb low-priced white potatoes	7	7
Chivers jelly	14	15½
50z Eden Vale whipping cream	32	40
1½kg McDougal's plain flour	42½	49½
750gm Cerebos salt	18	21
12 Size Two white eggs	85	86½
Total	£7.98½	£8.29½

Includes VAT at standard rate.  
 Sources: Meat and Livestock Commission averages; Eggs, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Service; manufacturers' recommended prices.

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## New Books

### A poet of the lower case

the Mirror  
by E. E. Kennedy  
and Co. £12

has turned into  
the typographical  
made  
the Twenties  
the mighty  
American modernism  
in a lower case  
Descending a  
poet, satirist,  
his mightiness  
routinely judged,  
awarded the Dial  
istinguished ser-  
ican Letters" in  
a publication of  
the Twenties  
the literary hier-  
archy previous win-  
T. S. Eliot  
anderson, and  
the wind  
and again, and  
the study (The  
by Charles Nor-  
reading for its  
and news-  
with the in-  
ervation that  
closer to a  
Greek epi-  
fact  
still alive and  
rely new name  
a poetry reader  
can university  
circuit ("with  
of Dylan  
essor Kennedy  
the best reader  
after the enor-  
ness of his (1953) given at  
na mater. It is

interesting that the Harvard  
Poetry Room, when making  
one of their historic phono-  
graph sets, asked Cummings  
to record not Li of Po, or  
Meleager, or Catullus—but  
Edward Lear and Lewis  
Carroll. A shrewd choice,  
drawing attention to the non-  
sense poet, the prankster and  
nursery-rhymor, always alive  
in Cummings' experimental work.  
This second flowering also  
reminds one of the cabaret-  
artiste tradition, part comic  
and part avant-garde (Jacques  
Prévert? Cole Porter?) which  
was so brilliantly active in the  
Quartier Latin, and New  
York's Greenwich Village,  
where Cummings lived for the  
most productive periods of his  
long life. His painting and  
Dadaist cartooning have a simi-  
lar context: when he made the  
statutory writer's pilgrimage to  
Hollywood in the lean Thirties,  
the nearest he got to a job was  
not as a scriptwriter for MGM  
or Fox, but as an animator for  
the Walt Disney studios. His  
old friend Dos Passos recalled  
sympathetically:  
His mind was essentially extem-  
poraneous. His fits of poetic fury  
were like the Maelstrom seizures  
described in Greek lyrics.  
These New York nights none of us  
wanted to waste time at the theatre  
where there was a chance that  
Cummings might set off like a  
stock of Roman candles after din-  
ner.

This is the stuff that  
Richard Kennedy likes, and his  
warmhearted and psychologi-  
cally acute biography is con-  
tent to leave the larger literary  
questions alone, and locate  
Cummings vividly within his  
American inheritance. He has  
had access to family papers—  
not without controversy I sus-  
pect—and we learn a good  
deal about Cummings' three  
marriages (and other man's wife)  
Elaine Thayer; to the  
domineering and vivacious  
and faithful Anne Barton ("the  
Greenwich Village flapper of  
the 1920s") who finally became  
something of a harpy; and to  
the beautiful and rather impec-  
cious Marion Moorehouse, a  
favourite model of Steichen

Richard Holmes

### The Ladies' Boarding School, early St Trinians' Bluesuspenders from English Naive Painting by James Ayres (Thames & Hudson, £10).

## Fiction

Images of Africa  
By Naomi Mitchison  
(Cambridge, £5.95).

Seeds of Corruption  
By Sabri Moussa  
(Houghton Mifflin, £5).

The House of Power  
By Sami Bindari  
(Houghton Mifflin, £5).

Once in Sri Lanka, a Buddhist  
monk asked me to send him  
stamps with views from the  
places I was visiting. I asked  
him why. "When I see them,"  
he said, "I will travel to where  
you are."

Some books are my magic  
carpets to strange views. Naomi  
Mitchison's *Images of Africa*  
translates the to where she  
once was. Her stories of Zambia  
and Botswana, where she is an  
honorary chief of the Bakgalas,  
are so full of the sights,  
strength and sorcery of tribal  
life that she conjures the  
reader to her vision of Africa.  
In her most compelling story,  
set on the west coast of the  
dark continent, a beautiful boy  
keeps the soul of a worthless  
chief in a brass box with croc-  
odiles embossed on its shut lid.  
The chief collapses, the boy in-  
herits his golden stool. In this  
book as in that box, Naomi  
Mitchison can transport us  
body and soul to her magical  
Africa. No one may read this  
book and stay at home, or end  
it and feel the same person.

Two Egyptian prize-winning  
novels then blew me to the

civilization of the Nile. *Seeds  
of Corruption* by Sabri Moussa  
has a mystical feeling for  
desert, mountain and sea—and  
for those that suffer and sur-  
vive their geography. Nicola, a  
European mining engineer, toils  
in the bowels of a tale moun-  
tain. Around him are the ancient  
mines of Egypt and the proud  
Beduin. Corruption lies by  
the shores of the Red Sea.  
There the King watches a  
fisherman copulate with a dead  
sea cow, the mermaid of legend.  
Nicola's daughter is ravished by  
the King and finally entombed  
in the talc mountain. Her  
father becomes an anchorite.  
The strange tale of the lost of  
men and sea-beasts, mountains  
and wilderness confounds land-  
scape and humanity in a mirage.  
It is worthy to be set beside the  
work of Katsanzakis in its feel-  
ing for the bloodstream of far  
places.

Sami Bindari's novel, *The  
House of Power*, deals with the  
exploitation of the peasants in  
an Egyptian village. It has  
something of the relentless  
horror of Zola's *Earth* as the  
hero is driven slowly mad by  
the system of oppression and  
exploitation. Again the desert  
represents a mystical freedom,  
but Beduin liberation and  
loyalty end in blood feud and  
revenge. Egyptian novels no  
longer wholly copy European  
models. The two works have  
a haunting presence that makes  
Durrell's Alexandrian quarter  
seem the creation of an ex-  
patriate.

Albert Wendt is the first  
major writer from Western  
Samoa. His account of his  
people in *Leaves of the Ban-  
yan Tree* (Allen Lane, £6.50)  
is a plunge into Polynesian  
From this sage of a wily  
rogue, Taulofope Munga, the

Time of Desecration  
By Alberto Moravia  
(Secker & Warburg, £6.50).

According to Alberto Moravia,  
the bourgeois hydra is alive and  
well. Chop as they may at its  
many heads, new ones continue  
to pop out like bread from a  
toaster. Since his first novel,  
*Time of Indifference*,  
Moravia's characters have bran-  
dished everything from axes to  
slapsticks.

The existential hero is a  
natural enemy of his class, but  
what would turn a wealthy  
young girl into hypocrite?  
Avenge Angel, a terrorist,  
a moralist with a gun? In  
*Time of Desecration* it is the  
personal, psychological mech-  
anism that interests the author.  
Episode by episode, using the

form of an interview with his  
main character, Desideria, he  
elicits her story. It is not a  
pretty one. On her way to raid  
the palace and bring one night  
the unhappy fat adolescent  
erupts into a bedroom. She  
freezes at the sight of her  
mother Viola being sodomized  
by their business administrator,  
the chief of the police. It is with  
the girl's French governess.

Somehow the trauma cures  
Desideria's gluttony and before  
long she emerges from the  
cocoon of fat, a shapely beauty  
and a rebel.

Desideria's revolt becomes a  
systematic and deliberate plan  
of desecration of all the bour-  
geois values that surround her:  
family, love, culture, property,  
religion, sex, money and  
human life. Spurred on by  
Joan of Arc by an implausible

"Voice"—which, unlike Desi-  
deria, has read Marx—the girl  
literally spits on the Family,  
urines on Religion, and wipes  
her bottom with traditional  
culture (a page from Manzoni's  
*The Betrothed*) in a series of  
extreme symbolic gestures  
designed by the Voice to dispel  
the fog of bourgeois sentiment-  
ality, and prime Desideria for  
a terrorist's career.

Conveniently, her newly ac-  
quired attractions act as a  
catalyst for the rest of the  
novel. A Fellinian swarm of  
procuresses, lesbians, sadists,  
beggars, prostitutes, and pimps  
buzzes around her, trying to  
win, buy, force, or beg her  
favours. But as Joan of Arc  
pledges her virginity to "some-  
thing which is still a kind of  
divinity, today, for many

## Singing birds

Louis MacNiece in the  
BBC  
By Barbara Coulton  
(Faber, £12.50)

If the poets at Pembroke just-  
ified Dr Johnson in calling his  
Oxford college "a nest of sing-  
ing birds," then it is not fanciful  
to give the same description  
to the wartime and immedi-  
ately postwar BBC. Both  
terms are used loosely. Not all  
those involved were staff  
members. Some artists  
expressed themselves in ways  
other than poetry. Most were  
concerned with what was then  
called Features. But D. C.  
Bridson, Edward Sackville-  
West, Stephen Potter, Robert  
Speaight, William Empson,  
Patrick Dickinson, Robert Cit-  
tings—to name only a few—ins-  
pired and enriched the BBC  
as a whole. A Prince among  
them was Louis MacNiece.

The war helped. All war is a  
scourge. It is a sad fact that it  
brings benefits also. It identi-  
fies and concentrates purpose.  
Its heights sensibilities. It  
stirs imagination. Louis Mac-  
Niece joined the BBC in 1941.  
He established himself there in  
its most historic and, if the  
postwar decade is added, pos-  
sibly its most flowering period.  
He was to serve it with a  
comparatively short absence in  
Greece as Director of the Brit-  
ish Institute in Athens—for  
the rest of his life. He died in  
1963.

At no time was the BBC his  
whole life. He published  
volumes of poetry. He lec-  
tured. He travelled. He was a  
critic. Nevertheless it was to  
broadcasting that he gave most  
of his time, and which felt  
most of his influence. Barbara  
Coulton begins by tautly relat-  
ing in twenty pages the first  
thirty-three years of Mac-  
Niece's life, up to the point  
when he returned to Britain  
America to help the war effort  
by joining the BBC. The fol-  
lowing thirteen pages cover  
the life of the BBC to the  
same point. Thereafter from  
MacNiece's work in broadcast-  
ing she distils its essence, and  
some of the BBC's.

So much nonsense and igno-  
rance about the BBC of those  
years has been silently  
endured by those who had its  
major responsibilities then, that  
there could be danger of  
such a work as this, fair, fac-  
tual, and analytical, being  
overpraised. But those years  
are all so long ago that they  
can now be recalled in tranqui-  
lity. Men and women, devoted,  
honest, and unself-seeking,  
spring from these pages, brush-  
ing aside what were passing  
tiffs and frustrations. They

This record of a poet's in-  
tegrity within a great organiza-  
tion is well written. Its  
sources are noted in detail.  
There is a good bibliography,  
an adequate index, and evoca-  
tive illustrations. It wastes  
no time in rehearsing yet  
once again the much over-  
played, and in MacNiece's case  
rare, conflicts between artists  
and administrators. Instead  
there breathes through it, as  
through all MacNiece's work,  
what remains in the memory  
as the guiding force of the  
BBC as a whole in those  
days—the qualification is put  
in because personal experience  
ended in 1952—a spirit of  
ardour.

William Haley

"fiction" of the novel lies for  
the greatest part inert outside  
the novel itself, in a harsher,  
more brutal world of bullets  
and blood, where actions are  
not symbolic, and shadow  
Freudian comic strip characters  
are unable to offer the key for  
a diagnosis in depth of bour-  
geois malaise.

When *Time of Desecration*  
appeared in Italy in 1978,  
a chorus of reviews and counter-  
reviews, interviews and "replies  
to his critics" by Moravia as-  
sured its instant best-seller  
status. The accusation of porno-  
graphy surely helped. In reality  
this is a novel of good promise  
obscured by bad taste and char-  
acters who no longer intended,  
"ideological", as the author  
defeat their own reason to be  
by becoming mere ciphers.

Giuliano DeGo

## A basis of history

Arabia, the Gulf and  
the West  
A Critical View of the Arabs  
and their Oil Policy  
By J. B. Kelly  
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £15)

"It is doubtful whether at any  
time in the history of mankind  
a group of intrinsically insig-  
nificant peoples, at a compara-  
tively primitive stage of their  
economic, political and social  
development, have possessed  
such enormous power as the  
handful of Gulf states now dis-  
pose of. As the governments  
of the Gulf states are moved  
to employ their power for  
political and other purposes  
abroad, the corruption will  
spread beyond the Gulf, influ-  
encing and disturbing govern-  
ments and societies in lands far  
removed from them in customs,  
culture and religion."

Already, says Mr Kelly, this  
corruption is spreading through  
the West. Western politicians,  
inspired by a mixture of fear  
and greed, grovel before the  
rulers of these insignificant  
polities. The citizens of London  
and Paris watch unconcerned  
as "the more select parts of  
their cities are turned into  
Middle Eastern caravanserais,  
bazaars and bagnes", and are  
obliged to "witness assassina-  
tions and gun-battles in their  
streets between warring Arab  
factions". And all because  
Western governments and  
people and oil companies have  
spinelessly given away position  
after position which it was  
their duty as well as their  
interest to defend. (Mr Kelly's  
pages are sprinkled with words  
like spineless, supine, appeas-  
ing, loss of nerve, malaise of  
spirit, etc.)

Put thus Mr Kelly sounds  
rather an ass, which he is not.  
He is, in fact, a scholar who  
knows as much as anyone about  
the countries he describes, but  
who has chosen to use one book  
to do two things—give an his-  
torical analysis of Saudi Arabia,  
Kuwait, Aden, the other Gulf  
states, as well as Opec and  
post-war oil negotiations, and

write a tract for the times. The  
trouble is that people who are  
interested in his history will  
probably be at the tract, and  
those who welcome the tract  
will probably not have time for  
the history.

This would be a pity, because  
though he goes into too much  
historical detail, particularly  
on pet subjects like Arabian  
frontier squabbles, it is history  
that is the basis of his argu-  
ment and his argument is one  
which deserves to be listened  
to. It may be that like an-  
other scholar-Cassandra, Enoch  
Powell, he will find he has  
spoiled his case by exagger-  
ation, but whatever happens his  
caustic, rather schoolmasterly  
attitude towards Arabian states  
and politicians is a refreshing  
corrective to the wide-eyed pub-  
lic relations reporting of the  
area which is one of the many  
doubtful benefits wealth has  
brought it.

Mr Kelly thinks the rot set  
in when Britain abdicated re-  
sponsibility, first in Aden and  
then in the Gulf, America was  
not more resolute, and since  
1971 the oil companies have  
surrendered under duress one  
wild right after another. What  
can be done now? Mr Kelly  
does not rule out the use of  
force to maintain the supply of  
Middle East oil for the West,  
but he thinks that would prob-  
ably not be necessary. Opec is  
not a monolith: we should en-  
courage it to crack. In any case  
if the Arabs of the Gulf think  
they can hold the West to an-  
them by suspending oil supplies,  
the West can as readily coerce  
them by withholding almost  
every single item they require  
to make their lives worth liv-  
ing.

That is not very convincing.  
The world was undoubtedly a  
happier and safer place before  
the internal combustion engine  
came into it and when a coal-  
fired British navy patrolled the  
Gulf and bunkered at Aden. But  
the general decline in standards  
of which Mr Kelly complains is  
not confined to British politi-  
cians, Arabs and oil executives,  
nor is it likely to be remedied  
by encouraging a confrontation  
between them.

E. C. Hodgkin

## A drunken sea captain, barely afloat with a motley crew and three stranded women

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amid the islands of the Caribbean a  
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wits and weapons.

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John le Carré

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es of  
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## THIS WEEK le magazines and onal cultures

posium including contributions  
George Steiner, Irving Howe,  
and Williams, Masolino d'Amico  
wis Nkosi, Maurice Nadeau.

rary academics  
d their journals

ieu la Rochelle:  
ascist in vogue

ountry music

Utopia

R.L.S.

T.L.S.

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Every Friday 35p

The Venus Fly-Trap, by John  
Wainwright. (Macmillan, £4.95).  
Nice Soho club band-leader  
versus nasty (and Wainwright  
can produce the genuine thing)  
gang-leader. Occasionally irri-  
tatingly oblique but real as this  
morning's toothpaste.

Desouza in Stardust, by Freney  
Olbright. (Heinemann, £5.95).  
Nice Bombay detective investi-  
gates murder in razzmatazz film  
world, with soft-lit domestic  
interludes. It's easy to go along  
with, and you learn plenty.

Five Minutes to Midnight, by  
Sabi H. Shabtal. (Dent, £5.95).  
Bockbuster faction tale of  
American agent-professor con-  
bating terrorist Carlos, with  
cautionary lectures jabbed in.  
But often real writing  
triumphs over superlatives.

High Voltage, by Thomas  
Chastain. (Bale, £5.95). New  
York held to ransom by black  
out threats. Nothing startlingly  
new, but swiftly told with  
plenty of lively supporting de-  
tails it's a good read.

H. R. F. Keating



## SPORT

## Racing

## Henbit's victory leaves a bitter-sweet taste

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

The 20th Derby Stakes which was won by Henbit at Epsom yesterday was a bitter-sweet affair. Obviously sweet for Willie Carson, who made the correct choice for the second time in as many years; for Dick Hern, that incomparable trainer of the thoroughbred, who was also winning his second Derby in succession and for owner Mrs. Arpad Fleisch, who was also living these exciting moments for a second time, having seen her colts carried successfully by Poldium back in 1961. But it was a bitter-sweet affair, that Henbit had fractured a bone in his foot and he will not race again this season.

Moments after yesterday's victory, however, much of the pleasure that they were feeling evaporated when it became clear that Henbit must have hurt himself when he stumbled during the race and a half from the finish. Henbit limped into the winner's enclosure and hobbled away from it. Furthermore, clearly all was not well last night. Shortly before I left the course.

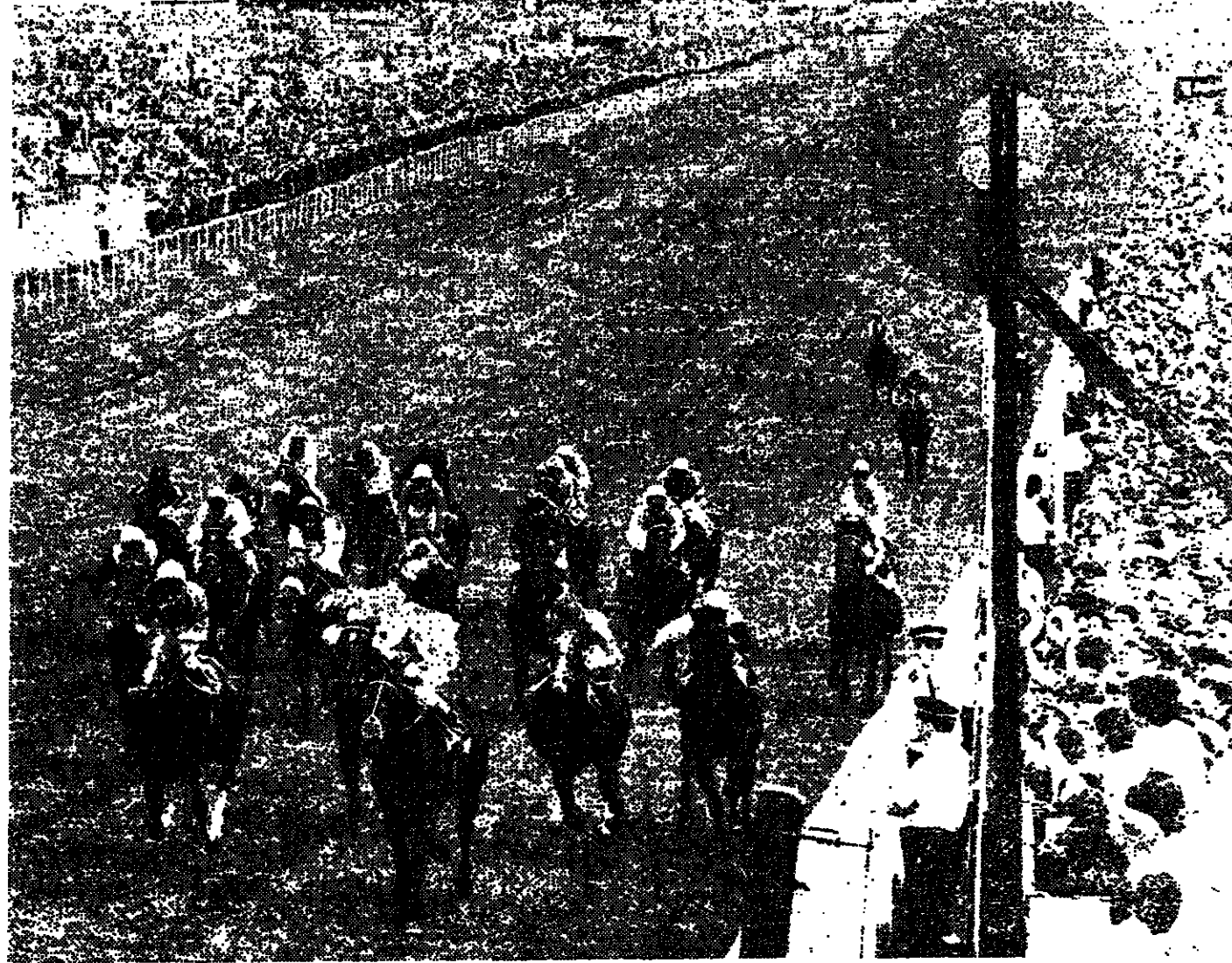
When he should have been feeling elated, Henbit looked decidedly flat and down in the dumps, but that is the sort of man he is. Recognized the length and the breadth of the country as not only a beautiful horseman, but also a master of his stable, he cares passionately for those in his charge, and there was real feeling in his voice when he remarked: "Henbit takes all the grief of the gingerbread."

Never mind. "The Major", as he is affectionately known in West Isle, where he has trained with great success for many years, has won the Derby again, and what is more he has won it with a colt who cost as little as £24,000 when he was sold at the stable conducted by Fagie Tipton in Kentucky two summers ago. When the accountants in the light of yesterday's result, Henbit's valuation represents a very considerable capital gain for Mrs. Fleisch, who has had success in partnership with her late husband.

Henbit has never looked the ideal sort for Epsom, his conformation, his handsome as handsome does, and on the day he handled the course infinitely better than most. He has a fair amount of frantic waving of the arms, Carson looked in trouble halfway down Tattenham Hill, but still Henbit kept on and placed third and fourth at any time during the race and that says something.

There was some scrambling, which he conveniently missed, after the yid had gone about half a mile, which to my knowledge affected both Henbit and the Master Willie. Apparently, it was Water Mill's inability to avoid just such a scramble that finally persuaded him to change his mind for Henbit and how right he was. Willie Carson was winging his way home, albeit on a relatively tame duck. Water Mill could only finish fourth.

As for Master Willie, he had



Pick of the Epsom bunch: Carson keeps Henbit going as the chasing group close in at the finish.

had enough problems of his own to contend with at home without any in the race as well. A week ago he finished second in the Dante Stakes, a ball of hay got stuck in his throat. For four days he could neither eat nor drink and not surprisingly he did nothing on the gallops during that period. He did not look outstanding in the paddock yesterday, but what a brave race he ran to finish second, even allowing for the fact that the winner may well have broken down. Along with the fourth, Poldium and Nikoli, who as things turned out were both palpably unsuited to the course, Master Willie is

marked for the Irish Derby. The story of the race is relatively easy to tell. After the usual bit of to-ing and fro-ing in the early stages, the order began to take shape up front. Swinging left-handed down the hill into Tattenham Corner, one of the French champions, Blast Off, led from Braughing, Rankin, Moomba Masquerade, Star Way, and Henbit. Once in the home straight, Greville Starkey endeavored to make a break on Rankin, and in

doing so he got the same sort of trouble-free run that he had obtained a couple of years back on Shirley Heights. Only on this occasion his pleasure was to be short-lived.

At much the same time as he made his move, Carson went all out on Henbit, and all was well until they began to falter. Mer-

curly for once involved Henbit's courage matched that of his rider, which has never been in any doubt. Further behind, Master Willie took a bit of time to get into top gear, but when once he did he fairly ate up the ground. However, once he was in the running post simply came just too soon.

That meant that Hern and Carson had become the first winner and jockey combination to carry off this classic of classics in successive years since John Walls and George Manning won the Derby in 1856 and 1857 with Readman and Musjid. Undoubtedly a record to savour.

Behind the first two Rankin held on to third place just in front of Poldium, who pipped Garrido for fourth place. Then came Henbit, Gorgeous, Julius

Caesar, Nikoli, Star Way, and Water Mill. In the order, got the impression that Henbit Gorgeous did not quite last a mile and a half. Those who backed Henbit to finish last were rewarded for their foresight. Sadly, the least that is said about my selection, Monverdi, the better. His rider Lester Piggott, simply muttered that he did not say. All I can add is that I never saw him in the race with the ghost of a chance, even though he looked marvellous beforehand.

## Detailed result

HENBIT, b c, by Hawaii—Chateaucreek (Mrs A. Fleisch) 9-0  
Master Willie, ch c, by High Line—Fair Winter (W. Barrett) 9-0  
P. Waldron (22-1)  
Rankin, to c, by Owen Dudley—Cup Cake (R. Fennell) 9-0  
G. Starkey (14-1)  
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Nikoli (8th), 8-1 Monverdi (14th), 9-1 Henbit Gorgeous (6th), Tyravos (12th), 11-1 others.

The time was 2min 34.77sec which is the third fastest on record. In my opinion that is a reflection of the fast ground rather than the quality of the runners involved yesterday.

Finally, not surprisingly, the bookmakers have gone into their usual comfortable state of mind. They are afraid that they will win the Oaks, too, on Saturday with Bireme and as a result they have cut that filly's price to 3-1.

14-1 Water Mill (10th), 15-1 Poldium (4th), 22-1 Star Way (9th), 26-1 Garrido (5th), 33-1 Boavizier (15th), Majestic (13th), 40-1 Moomba Masquerade (11th), 40-1 Poldium (22nd), 50-1 Julius Caesar (7th), 65-1 Blast Off (16th), 100-1 Nikoli (8th), 110-1 Chatter (20th), Running Mill (21st), 200-1 Braughing (17th), 210-1 Monverdi (14th), 210-1 Prince Spruce (15th), 210-1 others.

TOTE: Win, 7p; places, 3p; 60p; 32p; dual forecast, £10.08; CSF, £14.79; W. Hern, at West Isle, 11, 11, 2min. 34.77sec.

## Why Carson will not be caught napping by an old friend

By Michael Phillips

The death of good old horses in training is reflected by the number of runners for the Coronation Cup at Epsom today. Only four have stood their ground and with as much as £50,000 added this is a painful thought. It is nothing new. There were only four runners 12 months ago and five the year before that.

Dick Hern is hoping to win the race for a third time and his owner, Lady Beaverbrook, a second. Together they are relying on last year's Irish and French St. Leger winner, Ninkasi, who was won by both his races this season. Buzo and Bustino have been here's winners of this coveted trophy; Buzino the successful

bearer of Lady Beaverbrook's familiar colours. If one goes strictly on form Ninkasi cannot beat the lone French runner, Soleil Noir, whose trainer, Francois Mathet, also knows what is required to win this prize, having done so with both Reiko and Exceller. Last year Soleil Noir finished two and a half lengths in front of Ninkasi when they were both put in their place in the St. Leger at Doncaster.

All in all the race promises to be a fairly fascinating battle of tactics because Sea Chimes is a proven front runner and Lester Piggott is likely to vary the pace

in front in the hope of giving Willie Carson and Ninkasi the slip coming down Tattenham Hill. However Carson also knows what Sea Chimes is capable of and he has ridden him often and I doubt very much whether he will let Piggott get out of his sight.

A relatively slow early gallop will suit Sea Chimes, who has won six times over 10 furlongs and only once over a mile and a half. With a string of successes to his name Sea Chimes is obviously much improved, but I am banking on Ninkasi's class and on a strong finish gaining the upper hand. Valour, the only other runner, is capable of running extremely well, but is also capable of doing just as badly, as

his record this season makes clear. The Roseberry Memorial Handicap, which is a handicap, will be on another progressive sort in Double High, who has won his last four races with any amount in hand. However, there are grounds for thinking that the handicapper may have got his measure at long last and there will be plenty room for both Castle Keep and Valour.

Vaguely Tender, the form this season is the best and he is my selection. Barry Hills and Steve Caughan

appear to have a good chance of winning the Sean Graham Handicap with Rapid Class. The may also win the National Hunt Stakes with Prince Roland, who obviously has brilliant fellow to beat.

Pentaquod looks the main stumbling block as far as Rapid Class is concerned. Sensibly his connections avoided a clash with the talented Dalsassan at Kempton on Saturday to wait for today's race and I am sure that this distance is his ideal trip, even though he has won only one race. Ver I still prefer Rapid Class, who beat the useful Home Ground at Ayr with more in hand than the bare verdict might have suggested.

## Sacrilege is a game winner for Eddery

After an exciting finish to the Daily Mirror Handicap Sacrilege led with the pacemaking Joleg head with a neck behind, third. The unlucky Masked Marvel (5-2) was also nearly in the picture.

Pat Eddery sent Sacrilege to pasture entering the final furlong. Then Damsman came on his outside, with Masked Marvel still trying to find enough room to get through on the rails. "If Sacrilege gets in front too far out, he will idle," Peter Walwyn, the trainer, said. "The virus affected this horse last year."

But Sacrilege is making up for lost time. This was his third win in four outings, and he will now attempt to improve that fine record in the PTS Laurels over a mile and a quarter at Goodwood next week.

Fifteen of Eric Eddi's string of 25 horses are owned by S. L. Lion, and the Newmarket trainer turned out a winner for the Singapore businessman for the second day in succession when Sunny Smile landed the odds laid on him in the Sapper Stakes at Ripon yesterday.

Gorgeous girl was withdrawn, not under orders, after horsing out of the stalls, and Peter Madden had Sunny Smile handily placed. The trainer, Mr. Madden brought the favourite through in the centre of the course, to score by one and a half lengths from Fogs.

Sunny Smile, who won his only other race at Lingfield Park, was 11-20 guinea at the Newmarket Houghton Sales. He is now likely to attempt the treble in the Robert Massey Trophy at Beverley next week.

Rionore—No 13 on the card—proved lucky for Sue Vergette in the Tebro Toy Women's Derby Stakes, in which the Newmarket five-year-old came through to beat the favourite, Francesco, by three lengths, and so give Miss Vergette her first riding success.

But Rionore obviously had something in hand, for despite swerving away from the whip, he won comfortably. Seelan ran into third place three-quarters of a length further away. 23-year-old Miss Vergette, elder daughter of the trainer, George, is assistant to Rionore's owner-trainer, Mick Ryan, and has only had five rides under rules. Ryan bought Rionore privately out of Gordon Richards' stable a couple of months ago and he intends to run the five-year-old in Belgium and the Netherlands this summer.

The stewards inquired into the incident in running. Rionore as compared with his previous showing in the Middlefield Stakes at Pontefract, and the Newby Amateur Riders Stakes at Ripon. They interviewed Ryan and Miss Vergette, and, unable to accept Ryan's explanation, they reported the matter to the stewards of the Jockey Club.

STATE OF GOING (official): Epsom: Firm. Carlisle: Firm. Doncaster: Good to firm. Haydock Park: Good to firm (watering).

## Acceptors

HARDWICK STAKES: Royal Ascot, June 10. 1. Arcturion, 2. Arcturion, 3. Arcturion, 4. Arcturion, 5. Arcturion, 6. Arcturion, 7. Arcturion, 8. Arcturion, 9. Arcturion, 10. Arcturion, 11. Arcturion, 12. Arcturion, 13. Arcturion, 14. Arcturion, 15. Arcturion, 16. Arcturion, 17. Arcturion, 18. Arcturion, 19. Arcturion, 20. Arcturion, 21. Arcturion, 22. Arcturion, 23. Arcturion, 24. Arcturion, 25. Arcturion, 26. Arcturion, 27. Arcturion, 28. Arcturion, 29. Arcturion, 30. Arcturion, 31. Arcturion, 32. Arcturion, 33. Arcturion, 34. Arcturion, 35. Arcturion, 36. Arcturion, 37. Arcturion, 38. Arcturion, 39. Arcturion, 40. Arcturion, 41. Arcturion, 42. Arcturion, 43. Arcturion, 44. Arcturion, 45. Arcturion, 46. Arcturion, 47. Arcturion, 48. Arcturion, 49. Arcturion, 50. Arcturion, 51. Arcturion, 52. Arcturion, 53. Arcturion, 54. Arcturion, 55. Arcturion, 56. Arcturion, 57. Arcturion, 58. Arcturion, 59. Arcturion, 60. Arcturion, 61. Arcturion, 62. Arcturion, 63. Arcturion, 64. Arcturion, 65. 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and more concern is being expressed the need to protect our environment, enough being done to prevent man destroying himself? This report, shed on World Environment Day, at some of the issues and conflicts the launching of the World Conservation Strategy

# SURVIVAL



Montage: Trevor Sinton

David Attenborough says man must curb his numbers

## The alternative: conservation or disaster

lization that the world was in grave danger. Today they are a common sight in zoos throughout the world.

Other successes followed. The white rhinoceros from southern Africa, the beautiful oryx from the deserts of Arabia, are now likely to continue to exist because captive breeding herds have been established.

Some zoos have devoted themselves almost entirely to caring for endangered creatures in this way. Gerald Durrell's Wildlife Trust in Jersey has some 90 species of rare mammals, birds and reptiles, and nearly two-thirds of them are now re-producing in sufficient numbers for their offspring to be sent elsewhere.

But even the people responsible for such successes recognized that their efforts were last-ditch solutions which dealt with only a part of the problem. An endangered animal is, after all, only one element in a complex, interdependent community of animals and plants. Saving it, but allowing its home to disappear, may be tantamount to dooming it to a captive life in perpetuity.

Furthermore, there could be other equally valuable though unknown members of that community that are also endangered. So conservationists directed their energies more and more towards creating reserves in the wild; and as their understanding of each environment grew, they discovered that the area needed to maintain a particular ecosystem was larger and larger.

But now the movement began to face powerful opposition. Reserving large tracts of land for the benefit of animals usually means denying it to people. The conservationists argued that marshes should not be drained if they were the last known site of rare plants; that forests should not be felled and covered with concrete if they provided essential refuges for wild creatures; that airports should not be built on estuaries that were vital staging posts for migratory waterfowl.

So conservation came to be seen as the enemy of development — as pro-animal and therefore anti-man. The battle was joined. Support for conservation grew steadily as the plight of struggling animals and plants was increasingly recognized. But its strength in the face of the huge forces demanding development was puny, and the



processes of despoliation continued.

Mechanized farming made increasingly efficient use of land in order to feed the world's burgeoning population. In Britain hedges that had harboured hundreds of plant species and provided a home for insects, mammals and songbirds were rooted out to make bigger, more easily tilled fields.

Ponds, since they produced no crop, were filled in. On the coasts, giant tankers, the largest ships ever built by man, founded and smothered thousands of sea birds in oil.

In the tropics Third World countries in need of foreign earnings abandoned the carefully worked-out felling regimes which allowed for planned regeneration, and cut down forests wholesale, ripping out the valuable hardwoods and leaving devastation in their place. In the seas, men everywhere continued to fish as intensively as they knew how, and refused to draw any conclusions from the fact that although their fishing techniques were increasingly efficient, their catches were producing fewer and smaller fish.

And now, at the beginning of the 1980s, we have reached a third stage and come to a third realization. Neither breeding rare species in zoos, nor protecting isolated tracts of land is going to be enough to prevent ecological disaster.

Laws established to keep our shores free from pollution are useless, if out on the open ocean tankers by illegal intent or major accident spill their cargoes into the sea. Guarding whales in Hawaii will not preserve them if other nations allow their whale-hunters to kill the animals when they swim away on their migratory journeys.

Saving lakes and swamps from destruction by drainage serves no purpose if, perhaps in another country, the headwaters of the rivers that flow into them are be-

ing poisoned. Man's technological powers are now so great that the problems he creates have worldwide effects. Now they can be dealt with only by concerted international action.

The World Conservation Strategy, launched last March, is a response to this grave situation. It is important not only because it takes a global view, but because it makes plain that the belief that conservation and development are opposed is wholly mistaken.

It demonstrates, with irrefutable logic, that the world can sustain its rapidly increasing population of human beings only if its natural resources are carefully protected. Development can proceed only if we conserve. If we fail to husband our resources on ecologically sensible lines, then development will become impossible. So conservation is no longer solely a moral imperative. It is an essential condition of survival.

The short-sighted profit-gate way in which we are labouring to bring about our own destruction can be seen all around us, but nowhere more vividly than in the rain forests that once covered so much of the land in the tropics. These jungles are the greatest treasure of biological diversity in the world.

The full variety of the life they contain is still unknown to us. From them we have already drawn all kinds of riches. Their plants have provided drugs, raw materials such as rubber, and a great variety of fruit and other foods. It would be absurd to suppose that we have already discovered everything in them that could be useful to us.

Even apart from their own intrinsic value, they are crucial elements in the natural cycles of the earth. They enrich the atmosphere with the oxygen they produce as a by-product of their growth. They act as sponges, soaking up the torrential tropical rains, and releasing the water steadily and continuously through the rivers that flow from them.

Cutting them down can bring disaster within a few years. The biological communities they contain are destroyed, and may well be lost forever.

The rains they once absorbed now fall on naked land and run off immediately, and since the soil is no longer held by a mesh of roots, they carry it with them. So the land is stripped of its fertile covering and becomes a waste of ravines and scrub.

During the wet season, the rivers turn into raging turbid floods. During the dry, they disappear entirely. And the lowlands below them, which once were watered throughout the year, become alternately swamps and deserts.

Huge hydro-electric dams built at vast expense across the river fatten down its course and designed to provide power for decades, fill up with silt and become useless within a few years. And yet, although all these consequences are well known and easily seen, men are still cutting down the rain forests so swiftly that if they continue to do so at the same rate, none will exist anywhere at the end of this century, except perhaps for a small patch in the basin of the Amazon.

Similar stories of frantic exploitation can be told about seas and lakes, woodlands and moorlands all over the world. Today it is believed that at least a thousand species of animals and plants are on the verge of disappearing for ever.

We now realize that the endangered creatures which first roused our concern a quarter of a century ago were merely the alarm signals of comprehensive catastrophe. If mankind is to survive, he has to protect the fertility of the earth. If he does not, if he continues to destroy the natural world from which he sprang and which has sustained him so far, then he will face mass starvation within the next few generations.

Only by cooperating internationally along the lines described by the World Conservation Strategy can that disaster be averted.

Yet even this will not alone save him in the long term. The world is of finite size. Its resources are not unlimited. Mankind is already making a demand upon them many times greater than any other species has ever done.

Yet he continues to allow his numbers to increase at an ever accelerating speed. If that increase continues, the world's resources, no matter how carefully they are cherished, will ultimately be insufficient to sustain him.

Some time, in some way, he must learn to curb his numbers. If he does not, then those natural processes that still lie beyond his control will do it for him.

Mr Attenborough is the naturalist, broadcaster and author whose television series *Life on Earth* has just ended on BBC 1.

The World Conservation Strategy represents several firsts in nature conservation.

It is the first time that governments, non-governmental organizations and experts throughout the world have been involved in preparing a global conservation document.

It is the first time that it has been clearly shown how conservation can contribute to the development objectives of governments, industry, commerce, organized labour and the professions.

And it is the first time that development has been suggested as a major means of achieving conservation, instead of being viewed as an obstruction to it.

*Peter Scott*

Midland Bank congratulates the World Wildlife Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme on their sponsorship of the World Conservation Strategy.

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## SURVIVAL

The increasing rarity of certain species is matched  
by sharp increase in price

## No decline in endangered species trading

In 1979 300,000 marine turtles, 16,000 whales, 500,000 spotted cats and two million crocodiles were slaughtered for their products; a further 200,000 primates were used for biomedical research and zoos, and approximately 10 million birds were sold for pets and other industrial uses. Orchids, cacti, aloes and a variety of other plants were also traded in very significant quantities. The sheer volume of this trade is alarming and poses a threat to the survival of many species.

The main markets for these products are Western Europe, the United States and Japan, while countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and Taiwan provide the bulk of the raw materials. Between 1972 and 1975, the number of wildlife items imported into the United States soared from 1,700,000 to 164,600,000. Germany is now responsible for about 60 per cent of the world's entire trade in spotted cat skins, and Japan accounts for up to 80 per cent of the trade in tortoiseshell.

No doubt one of the factors that has accelerated the rise in the trade in endangered species is the increased rarity of the species themselves, matched by corresponding increases in price. No single product illustrates this better than rhinoceros horn. Whether ground into a powder for use as an aphrodisiac, or fashioned into dagger sheaths, it commands a fantastic price. In certain Far East countries its retail price (unadjusted for inflation) has risen more than 20 times since 1975.

According to a recent report by the International

Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) the value of ivory imports into certain countries — such as Japan, Hongkong and the United States — increased 89 times between 1950 and 1978. The import figure for 1978 was 993,143 kilograms, equivalent to more than 50,000 elephants. The inevitable result of such enormous price rises is poaching, smuggling and ultimately extinction of the species concerned.

Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of such trade is the trivial nature of the products themselves. Elephant tusks are cut up into piano keys, billiard balls and trinkets; crocodile skins are used in handbags, belts, wallets and briefcases; turtle meat is made into soup, the skin from the flippers into handbags, and the shell boxes formed into jewelry trays and spectacle frames; and oil from the sperm whale is added to leathers to make them more supple.

In Taiwan there even exists a brewery that imports 2,000kg of tiger bones a year (from about 200 tigers) from Indonesia and Thailand for the manufacture of tiger bone wine, which is retailed as medicine at \$125 a bottle. Such trade is obscene and should be condemned.

Encouraging attempts have been made to control the wildlife trade, by far the most significant being the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), signed in Washington in 1973. It came into effect in 1975 and has been ratified by more than 60 nations.

Its primary purpose is to monitor and regulate the trade in endangered species and their products by means

of a licensing system. Those species considered to be most threatened are listed in an appendix and are banned from commercial trade. An other appendix lists those species which may be allowed to enter trade when a permit has been granted by the licensing authority.

A permanent secretariat has been set up in Switzerland to administer CITES and centres exist in Britain and the United States to monitor specific aspects of the wildlife trade (TRAFFIC Trade Records Analysis of Flora Fauna). The parties meet every two years to review the status of the species in the appendices, and to revise the administrative procedures.

There are unfortunately factors which limit the effectiveness of CITES. Many important centres of wildlife trade, such as Thailand and Singapore, have yet to ratify the convention and therefore operate no controls. Other countries that have ratified it have done so only on condition that trade in certain species is allowed to continue.

Ratification of CITES in many countries was preceded by a huge increase in wildlife traffic. In Britain, for example, 499,384 cat skins were imported by the fur industry in 1976 before the convention was implemented by the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act of that year, presumably so as to avoid licensing restrictions imposed by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Britain is a big importer of wildlife products. In 1978 (the latest year for which data have been published) 22,000 otter skins and 15,000 marten skins were imported, about half of which were then reexported. The country also imported 21,815 reticulated python skins — sufficient to stretch



Poachers dance for joy around the corpse of the fallen elephant.

head-to-tail from London to Brighton — for the manufacture of handbags, belts and similar articles.

A question in the House of Lords last February elicited the information that the Government has brought only three prosecutions under the Endangered Species Act, and customs seizures in 1979 were about half those recorded for 1978 (when there were 234).

The situation in Britain is likely to change for the worse over the next few years. Public expenditure cuts are likely to reduce the already unsatisfactory customs procedures and it is feared that a new draft regulation to be published shortly by the European Commission will further dilute the effectiveness of British controls.

Many wildlife organizations would like to see specific improvements in the Endangered Species Act to close loopholes and to extend controls over a wider

number of species. Legislation is clearly one way of preventing over-exploitation of wildlife species. Perhaps more important is a fundamental change in our attitude to wildlife. One hopes that governments will grasp the initiative in the 1980s and pledge themselves to providing a secure future, not only for the human species, but for our neighbours on this planet as well.

Tim Clarke  
wildlife campaigner,  
Friends of the Earth

After vegetating for decades, two central Asian species of bamboo have chosen this year to flower, with the result that the giant panda, which relies on the bamboo for food, is suffering severe deprivation. But, though China's pandas are in trouble, it would seem that in Britain pandas—or at least their images—are everywhere. On posters, coasters, books and badges, ties and T-shirts, the two-toned emblem of the World Wildlife Fund crouches awkwardly and smiles benignly.

So all-embracing is the marketing of the panda label that it comes as some surprise that only 5 per cent of the money raised by WWF is from trading. The rest comes from donations, membership, interest and dividends, legacies, corporate appeals and the promotion of High Street products which bear, sometimes uncomfortably, WWF's bear-like logo.

Of the £1.5m the fund raised last year just under £1m was devoted to conservation work, including education services to schools. The other £500,000 was spent on the salaries of 65 United Kingdom staff members, office overheads and running the fund-raising programme. Of the £1m actually devoted to wildlife conservation and education, one third was spent in the United Kingdom, largely on land purchases, and two thirds abroad.

The whole raison d'être of the World Wildlife Fund is to raise money, and to do this it has to attempt to attract experienced managerial staff to whom it owes reasonable salaries. Their task is to persuade people from the business world to contribute to the cause, and it is argued that they could not succeed if forced to behave like a pauper at the prince's court.

The contrast between the mode of operation of WWF and that of campaigning groups like Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace is complete. FOF has an annual budget of £150,000, and with this money somehow employs 21 full-time staff, of whom 13 are campaigners and the remainder handle administration, printing and the marketing of its reports, posters and badges. Since, at present, trading does no more than break even, the money which FOF can spend each year on its campaigning programme is effectively £100,000, clearly a very small sum.

As Greenpeace has discovered, persuading governments to change their policies can be a costly business. But, as anyone who has witnessed the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme can



Chia Chia, male half of Britain's favourite Giant Panda pair, eats with more alacrity now that his partner, Ching Ching, has recovered from major surgery.

If FOF is run on a minute budget, Greenpeace, arguably the most cost-effective, out-and-out campaigning group in the United Kingdom, lives on a prayer. Its income last year was £125,000, one third of which came from trading profits and the rest from donations and fund-raising events like sponsored walks. Its eight full-time staff and office overheads account for only £25,000 a year, and salaries would have to double for its workers to reach the breadline. The remainder of its money goes to keeping the Greenpeace boat, the Rainbow Warrior, provisioned and aloft.

Thanks to the maritime dimension the Rainbow Warrior gives to its campaigning, Greenpeace has achieved some spectacular successes, the most notable of which was its halting in 1978 of the Okefenokee grey seal cull. After the fiasco this caused, there was no cull in 1979, and something like 10,000 seals were saved. In 1980, with another cull likely, the campaign will be renewed.

Greenpeace has taken a risky course in objection to whaling off Iceland, nuclear waste dumping off Spain, and the importation into the United Kingdom of nuclear waste from foreign reactors. The recent High Court judgment against it for demonstrating its dislike of British Nuclear Fuels' radioactive imports into Barrow Dock's locks likely to set it back by £10,000, a heavy sum for BNFL, but a bitter blow to people for whom this sum represents four years' salary.

As Greenpeace has discovered, persuading governments to change their policies can be a costly business. But, as anyone who has witnessed the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme can

testify, so too can it be to exert any influence on UNEP, established in 1972 conference Human Environment. UNEP's annual budget of \$1.5 billion is a small unit in Geneva, but a number of members have been plying it with gifts of money to improve the Mediterranean.

The outstanding — and this should be remembered by anyone who has been in the United Nations — is the fact that the United Nations Environment Programme is a real difficulty.

Year by year the situation has worsened. The leave, the time-servers and what was described as an "informal" body capable of governments and leadership to conservation work around the world.

The process of selection to preserve the world will be a small, redemptive availability of Nations' resources.

Gramham  
the first  
Friends of the Earth

## Government proposals get the bird

Last autumn, the Government produced a series of proposals for changes in wildlife legislation, proposals which received an enthusiastic reception from the voluntary nature conservation bodies. As far as protection of species is concerned, they fall in the essential respect of enforcement and as habitat safeguard they come nowhere near to meeting present needs.

Government has traditionally left the advancement of wildlife protection in the hands of private members. In 1954 Parliament passed a reasonably comprehensive Protection of Birds Act but it was not until 1975 that the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act gave limited protection to a few rare plants and even fewer animals, one of which, the Large Blue butterfly, is now extinct in Britain.

The present proposals to amend the legislation are mostly in the nature of fine tuning for the Protection of Birds Act and there continues to be one fundamental weakness in all conservation laws: the absence of special provisions for enforcement. Few police and customs officers possess the

skills to identify protected species, including the "parts and derivatives" of those for whom there are international trade restrictions: the ability to handle frightened birds and animals equipped with natural defences; and greater knowledge of the whole subject than offenders who have a good chance of talking their way out of trouble.

To assist the police and customs a unique service is provided by RSPCA inspectors, who operate particularly in welfare legislation, and the RSPB's species protection department, which investigates reported offences, running at more than 1,500 a year against the Protection of Birds Act alone. However, there is no voluntary agency involved in enforcing the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act, and there has been only one prosecution under this legislation since 1975.

Many countries now have a statutory wildlife service to undertake enforcement and related tasks. In Britain the Nature Conservancy Council, which advises government on nature conservation issues, conspicuously avoids involvement in law enforcement problems. Pending the establishment of a separate enforcement

agency, I firmly believe that the NCC should be charged with providing this specialist assistance to police and customs.

Important as it is to protect species, there is a greater need for means to safeguard the habitats on which our wildlife depends. Such legislative safeguards as exist for important wildlife habitats date from the National Parks and Access to Open Countryside Act 1949, when Britain's countryside was much more varied and richer for wildlife than it is today. This Act established the Nature Conservancy (now succeeded by the NCC), and the system of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) which NCC selects using exacting criteria.

SSSIs are the prime nature conservation areas in Britain and today there are some 2,700 biological sites covering approximately 5 per cent of the land surface. These sites have no explicit protection though their status is taken into account in determining developments subject to planning control; this system works reasonably well in evaluating where the balance of local and national advantage lies. However, most SSSIs lie in rural areas where the major threats to them are agriculture and forestry, both exempt from

planning control. It is estimated that some 4 per cent to 5 per cent of SSSIs are severely damaged or destroyed each year, frequently by activities supported by government grants.

Protection therefore depends on acquisition but the ability of the NCC, which has powers of compulsory purchase, and voluntary bodies to buy land is severely limited. The NCC's grant-in-aid is some £9m, equivalent to about one cup of BR coffee a head of the population. Of this well below £1m is actually available for site safeguard. In recent years the amount spent by NCC has been matched or exceeded by the voluntary bodies.

Government accepts that something needs to be done to control losses of important wildlife areas, but is reluctant to grasp the problem firmly. Indeed, it might not be acting at all but for its international obligations under the EEC Directive on Bird Conservation and the Ramsar convention on the protection of wetlands, which obliges it to safeguard certain sites.

It has therefore proposed that the Secretary of State should be able to designate sites where the landowner would be obliged to notify the NCC of any proposed change in land use so that,

were this to result in harm to its scientific importance, the NCC might negotiate a management agreement, or failing that acquire the site compulsorily.

On the face of it, this seems a great step forward but closer scrutiny shows it is far from the case. Designation will take place only after the Secretary of State has consulted other interested departments which will not unreasonably, oppose those where they see a possible conflict with their own future interests: one might well expect that agriculture departments will resist designation of sites on land of high agricultural potential, as in the Somerset Levels or on the Wash. Indeed, landowning interests have been assured that the number of sites designated will be extremely small. Thus, most SSSIs will remain effectively unprotected, as at present.

I believe that all owners of SSSIs should be obliged to notify proposed changes of land use, and the NCC should be financed to negotiate realistic management payments where necessary to maintain the scientific importance of any site. If agreement cannot be reached then the Secretary of State should have powers to make an order preventing harmful use of the area, and on this should clearly be open to

the landowner and other interested parties to forward their views so that the decision can take into account all relevant social and personal factors.

In this way, the need to buy sites in order to protect them would be reduced, and money available for conservation could usefully be channelled into constructive management measures. The increase in funds required to make a success of these proposals could be obtained from a redirection of a small part of agricultural support grants so that society would reward the land holder for managing our natural heritage responsibly, rather than assist its destruction to produce more butter, sugar or other products already in surplus.

The proposals would not affect farming or forestry over most of the land surface in Britain. They would ensure, however, that where a nationally important nature conservation site is at risk, the pros and cons of its protection could be fairly considered and that, if necessary, the farmer or forester could be fairly compensated for maintaining a part of the nation's heritage.

Ian Prest  
director, Royal Society  
for Protection of Birds

## Resources in the balance

Life on this teeming planet is, and always has been, a story of competing to make the fullest use of the earth's wealth of natural resources. Until geologically recent times the process was so ordered biologically that capital resources went on accumulating, and renewable resources were perpetually recycled without waste.

As prehistoric man felt his powers, he began to prejudice this efficient ecosystem by indiscriminate burning of forests, and by starting to set the delicate equilibrium on the globe came with the industrial technology and managerial enterprise of modern man.

The survival of industry, and indeed of mankind, depends on our ability rather quickly to outgrow attitudes presupposing unlimited reserves of natural resources, and an open licence to waste and exhaust them without penalty. Once that simple fact is thoroughly grasped, it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise new patterns of organization, technology and management. The urgent need for a drastic reappraisal derives not merely from environmental considerations, but also from such technological innovations as the microchip, the future energy budget and expanded travel opportunities, as well as from the profound disillusionment, especially among the younger generation, with the shabby rewards and stresses and burdens of the affluent society.

All these and other external forces are pressing broadly in the same direction—for a far-reaching overhaul of the economic and managerial styles of the mid-century, and their replacement by something more in harmony with the needs of mankind, as well as of nature.

Much time has been frittered away in ignoring or denying the need for change.

Economists, bankers, investors, planners, consultants, engineers, chemists, physicists, designers, advertisers, media chiefs, managers, administrators and politicians are all still gaily pursuing outdated ideas and projects, of which they will not feel proud in the 1990s. As the Swinging Sixties look to us now, so the Easy-going Eighties may look then.

To discover what is wrong; to devise suitable, even painful, correctives; to enlist the will to apply them, and actually to bring about a change of course depend on a new approach, of which there are as yet only faint signs.

Environmentally, the first awakening has been in the relatively straightforward areas of checking the loss of endangered species, and countering pollution of air, land and water. Although many regarded conservation as simply an addition to the costs of industry, it has stimulated new environmental industries such as equipment for monitoring, protecting and cleansing the environment, for reducing noise and risks, for recycling valuable materials no longer just dumped on land or under water, for rehabilitating derelict sites, for enjoying wildlife and scenery and leisure, and so on.

Such industries contribute significantly to growth of markets and employment. A surprising number of studies of the costs of conservation show that gains have equalled or exceeded the investment.

This is particularly marked where environmental requirements have been designed into new plant and processes; much less so, where they have been neglected at that stage and have had to be met by later modifications.

Some large industries, such as oil and chemicals, have realized the importance of environment in choosing design, in making decisions, and in supervision. Many others,

however, still fall short of an environmental positive, not a factor.

How, then, can priorities for survival be summed up? Indus to:

1. Face the fact that resources are drawn from now on be without prejudicial sustainable yield.
2. Ensure that man every level have access to relevant data, as enough basic training to give the broad im, and particular ha their activities.
3. Ensure that which both and environmentalis longer left to p bureaucrats and law are studied jointly.
4. On that basis, joint review of law through in the first enthusiasm, before once had been g more flexible and dense methods.
5. More broadly, that the environme integral part of social responsibility.

The challenge of different industries of the world, but fu ally the problems lar. Why should we that the practice have come about o decades, at a still primitive stage in the industrial revolt the only or the best. The best tradit enterprise and would condemn us seeking something!

Today there are many and not yet c that industry may ready to march b wards common gro the environmental ment. The pros exciting.

Max Nic  
managin  
Environmen



'In a silent, decent, clerical manner, they toasted Mr. Arabin with bumpers of claret.'

Barchester Towers by Anthony Trollope

**HARVEYS**  
SHIPPERS OF FINE WINES

12 Denmark Street, Bristol.



# CONDER

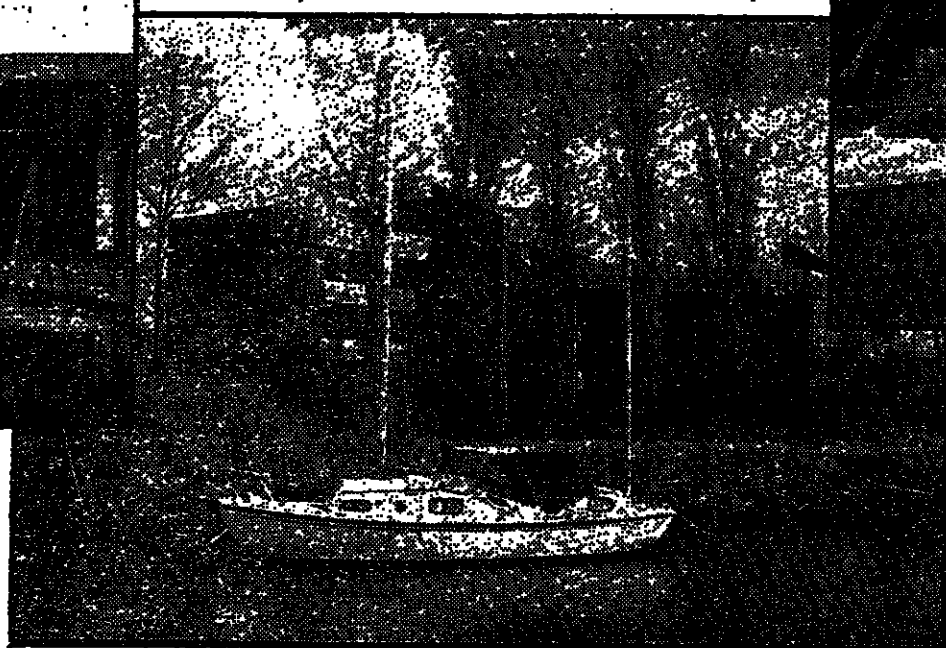
Conder contributes to a better environment

## Conder Buildings



Commercial Offices

People need buildings to live and work in. Our buildings are designed to harmonize with the surroundings and retain their appearance for a long time with minimum maintenance. We also design and install Heating and Lighting Services for optimum fuel economy.

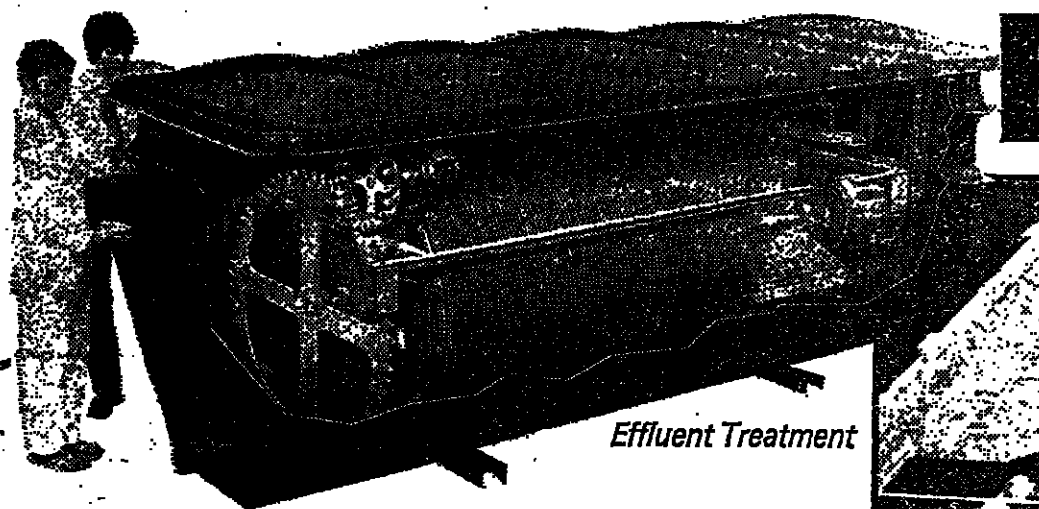


Council Offices



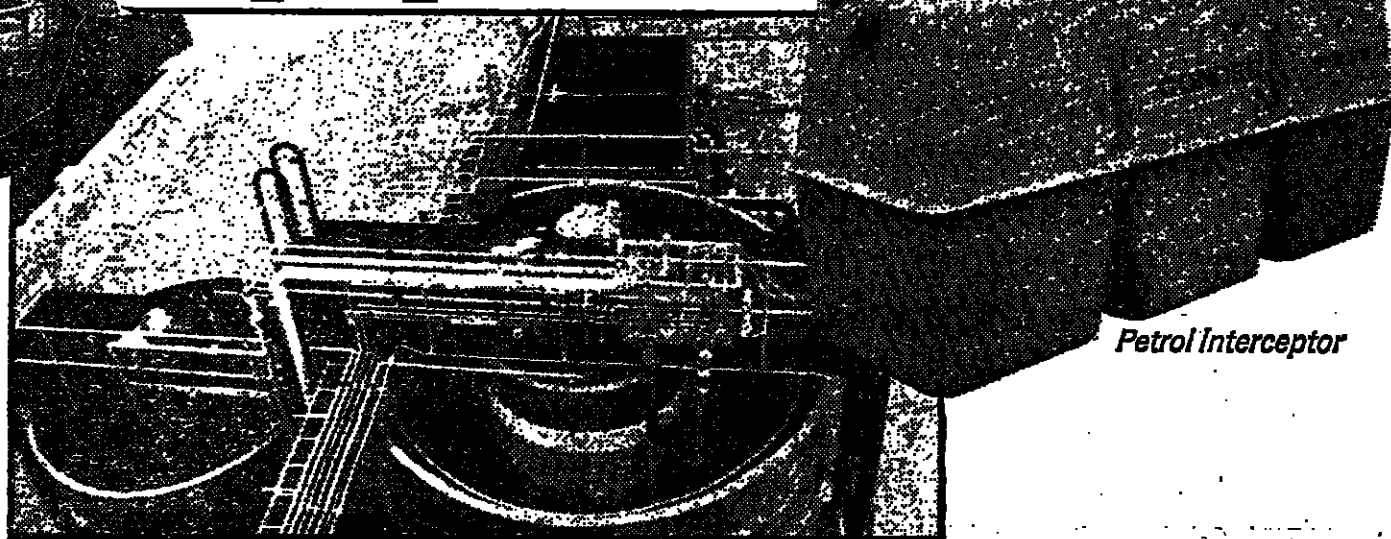
Sports Hall

## Conder Pollution Control Equipment



Effluent Treatment

Our advanced technology helps solve the problem of cleaning up Domestic and Industrial Effluent before discharge into rivers or the sea. Further purification enables water to be recycled.



Waste Water Recovery

Petrol Interceptor

## Conder Conservation Trust



The Trust, which owns 10% of Conder shares, uses its income to help protect our natural environment from progressive destruction by over-population, pollution and greedy exploitation. Sir Peter Scott summed it up when he said: "Human responsibility for the natural environment and respect for all life on earth are so important that conservation is probably the most vital task of our time".

The Trustees are:  
Sir Peter Scott CBE DSC  
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Mrs E A L Cole  
A F J Russell



# CONDER

## International Limited





Half mankind is destroying forest, the other half rebuilding it



A cynical observer from outer space might wonder at the sanity of mankind. In China millions of hectares of new forest are being planted to provide shelter against wind erosion. In Europe, South Africa, Australasia and Brazil fast-growing plantations are being established to provide timber and pulp. Great efforts are being made to grow firewood and shelter belts in the Sahel, and in Java there is an urgent programme to recover devastated river catchments with new forests.

Yet in much of the tropics forest destruction proceeds at an alarming rate, estimated at between six million and 20 million hectares a year. On the Amazonian slopes of the Andes and in Nepal deforested catchments are falling apart from erosion. In India an estimated 6,000 million tonnes of soil, containing six million tonnes of nutrients, are lost every year.

A highway blasted through Amazonian forest in Brazil.

## Trees are natural capital

Huge volumes of timber that cannot be sold are burnt in clearing rain forest; yet an acute shortage of firewood afflicts millions in the drier tropics and in mountain regions. It seems that half of mankind is hell bent on destroying forest, while the other half is painstakingly rebuilding it.

Is there nothing that can be done to arrest this madness? Is it really necessary for us to lose an asset almost completely before we come to value it? And then to replace it artificially at great trouble and expense? There is, of course, little new in what is going on; except its scope and speed, and the fact that there are no further frontiers to conquer. For millennia good lands have been cleared for agriculture, and the remaining accessible forests have been exploited for timber.

Only rarely has this led to the careful husbandry of local forests. More frequently the consumer has gone farther afield for new supplies, depleting forests at a distance—there is little difference between King Solomon's desire for the cedars of Lebanon and the present Japanese demand for tropical hardwoods.

We are now breaching the last big untapped reserves

of timber in the boreal coniferous forests and in the tropics; after this, consumption will have to match sustainable production. In the tropics, too, the world's last extensive reserves of cultivable but uncultivated land are being opened up. It becomes essential now to learn to live within our means.

Policy makers are gradually coming to recognize the many benefits provided by forests, not only in the production of industrial wood, but also in many other ways—among them creating rural wealth and employment through forestry, the provision of firewood (more than half of all wood harvested is used for heating and cooking, mainly in developing countries), the protection of watersheds against erosion, and the enhancement of food production by protecting soil and providing shelter. They are faced with the task of releasing good land for agriculture and planning the use of the remainder to get the best of all these features now and in the future—a daunting task indeed.

Producing industrial wood for domestic consumption or for export will continue to be one of the main preoccupations. So far it has

been possible to meet demand, but only because the original undisturbed forest in some parts of the world is being exploited for the first time. Once these reserves are used up, a new situation will arise. Demands for wood are growing rapidly. Even in the northern countries, rich in timber, demand is catching up with supply. Sweden is expected to be short in the 1980s. Canada in the 1990s and the Soviet Union by the end of the century. In the tropics the areas of forest are decreasing fast.

What can be done to meet this demand in a way that will protect the environment and get the best out of the world's forest lands? New forests are being planted which will help to meet deficiencies, both in industrialized wood and firewood, but the effort worldwide is still puny, about 110 million hectares, compared with a total world forest area of over 4,000 million. Much greater effort must go into managing the natural forests, especially in the tropics, so as to sustain crops of timber.

Deforestation has already harmed the environment in many parts of the world, through erosion and spreading deserts, and deteriora-

tion of climate and destruction of species. If properly planned agriculture will certainly ag-

these. In most parts of the world there could be benefits by restoring forests and trees. Populations are high can be done in ways enhance food production rather than compete. There is already much experience in growing crops together, and trees valuable for fodder.

The numberless plant and animal species the forests can be guarded if a c selected proportion varied forests of th are protected and pre-

In a world in which fuels will become scarce and expensive importance of renewable source of a valuable and raw material, is increase. The us management of should have much priority than is us governments; they be looked upon as capital to be wasted peril.

M. E. D.

# What's the use of a brewery that doesn't brew?

We brewed the last beer at our Chiswell Street premises on 13th April, 1976.

Since then, these historic buildings have remained busy. As well as being our Headquarters, we've opened many of the rooms to the public.



The Overlord Room, for example, is used as a gallery for the giant Overlord Embroidery which depicts the famous Allied invasion of Normandy in 1944.

At night, it's a splendid setting for private parties of some 400 people.

For larger receptions, dinner/dances, or banquets, we've the Porter Tun Room.

Originally, we used it to ferment Porter (for years the nation's most popular drink).

Its massive unsupported King Post timber roof is the second largest of its kind, anywhere in Europe.\*

Finally, we come to the stables.

Here, the famous Whitbread Shire Horses have their home.

These splendid animals still deliver beer to local customers.

And on ceremonial occasions they draw the coaches of the Lord Mayor and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Speaker's Coach, by the way, is on public display at the Brewery.

We're happy that at least part of London's history lives on. The Chiswell Street Brewery, in the City of London.



## WHITBREAD

\*FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT THE FUNCTIONS OFFICE 01-606 4455.



Calcutta, where growth in urban population is largely uncontrolled.

## Land hunger menace food supplies

The main elements in successful food production are air, light, land, water, nutrients, and money. The first two are free of charge while the rest become ever more expensive. The cost of borrowing is high, so that it is hard to finance the cost of buying land, and of tilling, fertilizing and irrigating it.

The steady loss of land throughout the world is one of the most important threats to the adequate provision of food for generations to come. The growth of modern industrial society in the past hundred years has led to a steady conversion of farmland to other uses which has far outstripped the acquisition of virgin land for agriculture.

The land taken from agriculture is usually more productive than any new area that may be available to replace it. It is easier to build a power station or an airport on flat, well-drained fields than on a mountain-side. If a piece of good arable land is built on, a much larger piece of remote upland must be converted to farming use if it is to produce the same amount of food.

Land reclamation is so costly that it can never catch up with the rate at which good farmland is lost to other uses. Similarly the production of food on tiers, as in battery egg houses, can make only a limited compensation for the loss of farmland.

When farmland is lost, it is usually lost for ever. When a factory is built on a field, it is improbable that the site will ever be returned to farming.

The population of the world is expected by United Nations agencies to have risen by the end of the century to 6,300 million from 2,500 million in 1950. That growth has been accompanied by rapid expansion of large cities in Asia, Africa and South America. The urban sprawl of such centres as Calcutta and Mexico City is often uncontrolled. When the rural poor concentrate around large cities, they do not build blocks of flats but settlements of shanties which spread rapidly across the landscape.

The fastest growth in urban population is occurring in cities and the urban fraction of the world's population may outnumber the rural fraction for the first time soon after the turn of the century. In 1950 fewer than a third of the people of the world lived in cities and towns.

Research is continuing all over the world in pursuit of ways of increasing food output from each acre of land. The green revolution of the 1960s was a period in which large increases in yield were secured by better breeding of plant varieties. More recent research suggests that scope for such increases is now much more limited.

Future increases are more likely to come from better husbandry: not so much from the use of more productive plants and animals as from giving better protection to those which are available. That requires more and better use of fertilizers, weedkillers, insecticides and veterinary drugs. All such improvements must be paid for.

Cities and industrial developments do not present the only competition for farmland. There is a growing international demand for timber which can no longer be met from virgin forest. Some land must continue to be used for industrial crops like cotton and starch maize while the area of the world used for growing tobacco is equal to twice the agricultural area of Wales.

There is also a growing threat of competition from the oil industry and from governments which see the cultivation of energy crops as a way of insuring themselves against the growing shortage of easily-recovered fossil fuels.

The main advantage of crops over oil is that they can be renewed. Although the world still has vast reserves of coal, governments are convinced by strategic arguments that they must prepare to manufacture fuel from farmed crops. A renewable source of fuel that can be produced at home makes an attractive alternative to reliance on dwindling supplies of imported fossil fuel from sensitive regions like

the Middle East. The United States authorities and so authorities already concessions to which sell petrol on a mixture of spirit and alcohol from sources other than New Zealand is ing a programme of ing sugar for fuel so that it will cease on imports of oil transport by the 21 century. The saving import bill would even exceed the financial gain wh Zealand receives ports of foods like cheese.

Most of the res fuel crops is being countries with big ductive farm indust United States is th leading exporter of the main consumer

It is too early to rain that motorists are spoi drive on fuel prod crops while people countries starve. fuel crops had out impact on the tota of food available, t have a serious t markets and prices crops attracted hi they might be g land that would th used for producing

Sugar beet and s are the most succes for the production alcohol. The gro fuel alcohol indus stimulate investme plantations that vo fit the food industr as motorists. It r however, that b sugar for food we to bid highly to n prices offered by alcohol industry.

Dr Edouard director-general of and Agriculture tion of the United said in the Spring food security was a ous as it had been i supply crisis of 1970s. He said: " gap of developing which now exceed lion tons of cerea continues to widen

Hugh ( Ag Corre



## Drainage can destroy wildlife

The first conference, to be held in Sardinia in November, will attempt to increase the effectiveness of Ramsar signature by attracting further signatures by encouraging existing signatories to provide a stronger commitment. The Ramsar convention is the most useful focus for international agreement on the natural and long-term economic values of wetlands.

**Michael Smart**  
assistant director  
(conservation)  
International Waterfowl  
Research Bureau

**Jon Barzdo**  
wildlife consultant and co-  
director, Marine Action  
Centre





## SURVIVAL

# Mankind must tread new paths to save itself

Why does man seek to preserve nature and the environment? It is basically an instinct of self-preservation to ensure the survival of our own endangered species, so that we may pass on to our children a good inheritance and not a burnt out shell. But the struggle to do so is already half lost, and daily becomes more difficult.

About a third of our children have been born into a world which is for them a burnt out shell, without adequate food, or shelter, deprived of health and hope. If we are to leave any sort of decent inheritance to all our children, then they must be given a greater share of the planet's good things.

But in the 20 years remaining of this century some 2,000 million more children will be added to the claimants on the earth's resources; can their demands be met? The world's total population in 1900 was about 2,000 million; it has doubled in the past 80 years; in the next 20 years, the equivalent of the whole world population at the beginning of the century will be added. In such circumstances can mankind save itself?

Not if we continue in the paths we are following today. The International World Conservation Strategy says that at present rates of land degradation nearly one third of the world's arable land will be unusable by the end of the century, and that the already severely depleted tropical forests will be halved in the same period. In brief, man is working himself out of a planet in which to live.

At almost the same time as the World Conservation Strategy appeared, the Brandt commission reported on its proposal for a massive development effort to raise dramatically the standard of life, and so the level of consumption of the poorest 2,000 million on the planet. Are the developers and the conservationists set on a collision course? Both deny it; but I believe that the limits on growth set by the biosphere and perceived by the conservationists are going to present the developers with their most intractable task.

The facts we have to face are: in the next two decades we must find ways to raise the standards of



A fatherless family living in the shanty town of the Mathare Valley, Kenya. They pay a high rent for one small room without water, electricity or drains.

consumption of about 4,000 million poor people; this must be done in a manner that is sustainable for the long-term future, when the population will inevitably increase by between 2,000 million and 4,000 million; sustainable development will involve the maximum use of human skill and energy in collaboration with the forces of nature which must be much more fully understood.

In the near future the margin between minimum demand and maximum supply is likely to be so narrow that a few mistakes like this could cause disastrous local famines. Part of the art of development / conservation will be to try to avoid mistakes, but as mistakes are inevitable, to try to limit their extent.

For this reason the conservationists will need to prevent the developers from making successful breeds and methods universal. Peasants living on the margin of existence are notoriously conservative when instructed by enlightened scientific agriculturists; they have reason to be, because living on the margin has taught them that

one error destroying one year's crop will prove fatal to the farmer, while the scientist goes back to his drawing board.

Scientists have to remember the danger of concentrating all effort on a single highly successful subspecies (as the French wine growers did before phylloxera took its toll), and the perils of complexity where one essential, such as fertilizer, may suddenly become unavailable, or prohibitively costly, for reasons which the farmer cannot control or comprehend.

Planning adequate nutrition for a world population of 6,000 million is going to test to the utmost both developers and conservationists. They will succeed only if they recognize that they have a common goal—the survival of man; but that does not mean that everything must be seen to be of immediate use to man.

Flowers will blush unseen by man and waste their fragrance on the desert air not altogether uselessly if only because they may help to prevent the desert spread.

The Serengeti game reserve will survive because its destruction would probably destroy an eco-system essential to keep East Africa free of deserts. But the International Union for the Conservation of Nature does accept that "where agriculture can supply more food more economically than can the utilization of wildlife,

the conversion of wildlife habitat to farmland is rational".

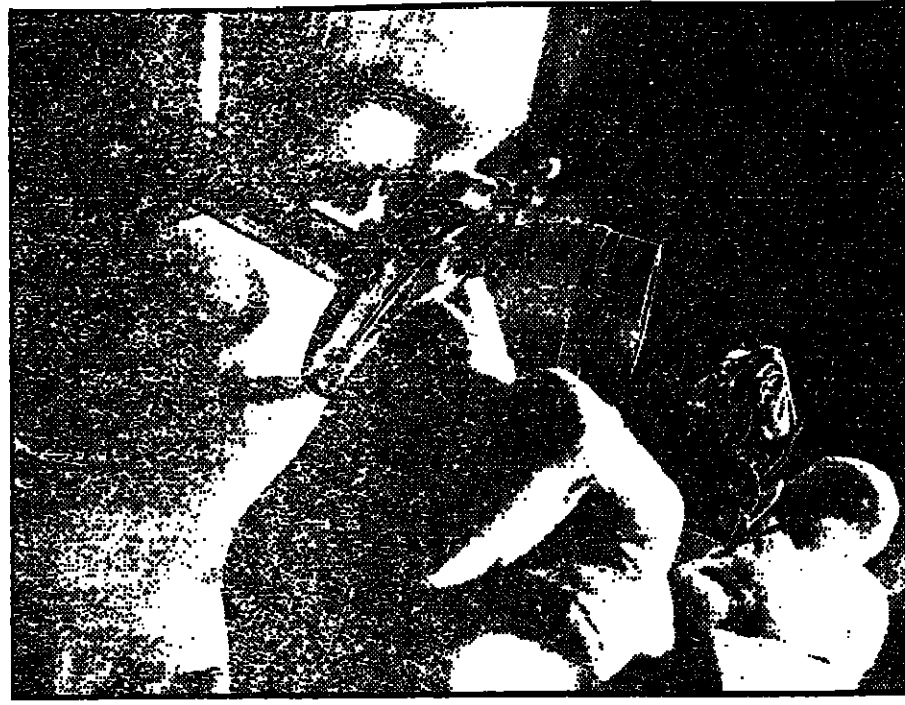
Feeding the world's thousands of millions is not the only challenge before us. Productive work must be found if living standards in the Third World are to be raised above subsistence.

But how are nearly 1,000 million new jobs to be found where a third of the labour force is, at best, grossly underemployed, and in a world economy moving fast to labour saving devices which substitute machines and computers for workers and managers? I do not know of any overall solution to this, but at least the developers and conservationists could agree on using abundant human energy rather than scarce fossil fuels.

This leaves much unsettled; can the world continue divided between industrialized affluence consuming far more than its share of scarce resources, and a peasant proletariat society—even if improving its standards—almost denied access to industrial power? I doubt it; I doubt that the OECD countries, for instance, can maintain their colossal expenditure of non-human energy.

William Clark, president, International Institute for Environment and Development

# Plants have more uses than as food alone



An assistant scientific officer examines a yehob nut with inflorescence and dried nuts in the leguminosae section.

Have you thanked a green plant today? reads a bumper sticker on some cars outside Kew Gardens. The slogan is an indication of the great change taking place in the science of botany, under the twin pressures to find new crops to avert starvation and improve livelihoods and, on the other hand, to prevent massive extinctions in the plant kingdom.

All over the world the diversity of the plant kingdom is being eroded. Semi-arid lands from Mauritania to China, and Mexico to Argentina, are turning to desert under pressure from over-grazing by advancing herds of livestock. In parts of India, hungry villagers have to walk 25 miles to find firewood. In the wet tropics, the relentless pressure to cut down rain forest means that little if any of the great jungles of the world are likely to survive long into the twenty-first century.

Island vegetation is perhaps most in danger: on Hawaii more than 1,400 of the 2,000 or so plants which grow nowhere else in the world are in danger of extinction and 273 have apparently disappeared already. Authorities at Kew estimate that world wide 25,000 to 30,000 plants are in danger.

Yet it is the plant kingdom that keeps all people alive. Plants play a part in converting the carbon dioxide exhaled by animals and man and his industry back into oxygen. Vegetation cover protects fragile soils, maintains local climate, prevents flooding and prevents silting up of lakes and reservoirs.

Plants, too, are the source of all man's food, whether from their seeds, roots or leaves, or from grass converted into meat by domestic animals. Besides these life-supporting plants there are the many thousands of species that give us the scents, perfumes and spices that make life so enjoyable, let alone the timbers and paper pulp so essential today. It is all too easy to forget this dependence on plants in an age when food from the supermarket comes

ready packaged in a way that disguises its natural origins. As the tragedy of species extinction unfolds, there is an urgent need to find out which of the rare and threatened plants could be of value to mankind. Sadly it is probably too late to save many of the species under threat, simply because loss of the habitat continues unabated despite great efforts by the conservationists.

This is especially true in the tropical countries of the developing world, which contain most of the world's flora, but in which the threats to plants are most intense. The struggles of underdeveloped people to survive from day to day must be aided and supported, and so plans to conserve plants and animals for their potential benefit must be built into development strategies, both short and long term.

This is not so easily done. The population explosion is eroding many of the successes of conservation just as it is preventing the incredible increase in food production from creating the search in Europe and Russia harvest doubled from 1950 to 1975. But estimates of population predict an increase from 4,000 million to 6,000 million by the end of

the century. It is therefore even more important to find out which species are likely to be useful in the future and this poses perhaps the most vital task facing botanists today.

Nowhere is this more true than with medicine and health: today 40 per cent of prescriptions in the United States contain at least one product of natural origin. Even more are based on chemical prototypes originally discovered in plants. Yet, according to Mr Peter Raven, a St Louis botanist, nobody has examined the plant chemistry of one in a hundred of the tropical species that will become extinct before the year 2000.

Not only are the plants disappearing: the detailed knowledge held by primitive peoples of the uses and effects of thousands of wild species is also vanishing as these people become drawn into modern civilization and their tribal culture is lost. Ginseng is a remarkable example. Used for generations in the Far East as a general stimulant to aid recovery and prevent disease, it has recently become a cult of conservation just as it is preventing the insupportable and until recently discounted production from creating starvation—the world grain harvest doubled from 1950 to 1975. But estimates of population predict an increase from 4,000 million to 6,000 million by the end of

the fruit trees and of Malaysian rain forest. These too need to be served and used in a way that can be sustained by the Government to develop the rubber industry for the future, trade by which the several different rubber uses and how to them, so that the wild stocks can plants like this providing economic aid for conserving rain forest.

At the bottom of the mid are the thousands of species whose potential is not yet known. Even then some obscure shoots to prominent African endod (ph) which could help to schistosomiasis, or jobs been which a, fine substitute for able sperm wh. Another, guayule Mexico and Tex widely grown for rubber. Again in 1935-45, decline since the guayule industry is alive again as source of rubber.

The difficulty is predict which plants needed in the future. The United States Academy of Sciences recently produced *Underexploited Plants with Prominent Value* which, the claims of a w of likely species. Tamarugo, from deserts of northern where few econo could grow, the flourishes and provides fodder all the year. It might be the those derelict are ancient irrigation have drawn the surface and little at present.

In Britain the Botanic Gardens, I come up with a assess the floras lands for possible based on the location attached to th of dried plants pr the Kew herbarium beauty of the sche these plants woul in the dry conditi because it was the habitat.

Sadly the Kew p awaits funding, a modest cost c £150,000.

Hugh Newick

## Dead losses to the world

G. K. Chesterton pointed out that journalists spend much time shouting "Lord So-and-so dead" at readers who never knew he was alive. Few people would have heard of the dodo if it had not died and become a byword for careless extinction.

Men have been extinguishing species ever since the invention of the axe-head, although natural causes in the shape of climate and upheaval destroyed many of the monsters seen in reconstruction in London's Natural History Museum. Fortunately, no real-life Professor Challenger is likely to find Conan Doyle's *Lost World* and bring back a pterodactyl to flap its 10-foot wings.

Scientific observation of species came too late to catalogue much of what has been lost. In his book *The Auk, the Dodo and the Oryx*, Robert Silverberg says: "Since the time of Christ, more than one hundred major species of mammals, two hundred species of birds, and a great many fish and reptiles have become extinct."

Anthony Huxley, in *Plant and Planet*, mentions estimates that between 50 and 200 species of flowering plants are made extinct every year.

Loss of animals is usually easier to chart, since even unscientific observers record reasonably accurate descriptions of strange species and the bones left behind decorate museum walls. Even so, there can be confusion between similar types. It seems that Buffalo Bill was really Bison Bill—a fact we might not have known if hunting had not been banned before he and others had quite succeeded in exterminating their prey.

The quagga also caused controversy. Because its markings made it look like a half-painted zebra, it was some time before anyone noticed the herds which roamed South Africa had vanished by the 1880s.

Birds have proved very vulnerable, and losses include the heath hen of North America and the spectacled cormorant, so-called because its eyes were framed in circles of white skin. The penguin-like great auk suffered a particularly sad fate. Scientists are believed to have killed and stuffed the last of the species.

Old-time explorers, with their need to live off the land or the sea, were great exterminators. It took less than 30 years to eliminate the sea cow.

Patrick O'Leary



"The Earth's Lungs are being destroyed at the rate of 50 acres a minute."

David Attenborough explains why the need for a world conservation strategy is urgent, what's being done and how you can help.

Rain forests are the lungs of our earth. They replenish the atmosphere and re-cycle vital nutrients. They both attract and control life-giving moisture, rather like a safety valve. Their destruction has far-reaching consequences for us all.

It has already caused devastating floods in many parts of the world, like those recently experienced in India and Bangladesh.

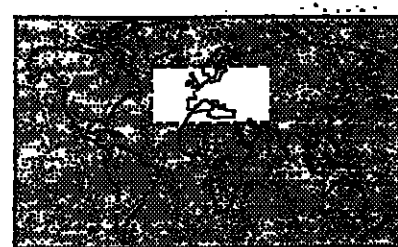
Half the world's land animals live in these forests. Take away their natural habitat and they will be lost to the world forever.

But perhaps the most disastrous effects will be felt in the irreversible changes in world climate, which many scientists believe will result from rain forest clearance.

In other areas, loss of vegetation caused by over grazing and poor farming techniques threatens a third of the world's vital cropland.

At current rates an area twice the size of Canada will become desert or semi-desert by the end of the century. Arid, barren and incapable of sustaining any but the most basic forms of life. And hostile to man.

What conservation is about, ultimately, is human survival.



The equivalent area of land threatened by desert.

## What's being done?

We must learn to manage the earth's resources more efficiently, to concentrate on the causes rather than the effects of changes in the environment. This can only be done on a global basis.

That is why the World Conservation Strategy has been developed. It was launched simultaneously in thirty capital cities across the world on 5th March 1980—in response to growing awareness that short-term goals and achievements are failing to check the alarming rate at which wild plants, animals and areas are being destroyed.

Only a concerted effort by governments, conservation organizations and commercial interests—directed at agreed priorities—can save the living resources on which human survival and well-being depend. It is an

immense undertaking but it is our duty to do it.

For our sake and for the sake of

What you can do  
Care about conservation. As an environment's greatest enemy, regular subscriber to the World Fund. Your contribution will help the success of the World C Strategy.

Encourage your company or a make a donation. Consider making gift or legacy.  
Use the coupon below, we support urgently. In the last minutes an area of forest the size London has been destroyed.

Post to David Attenborough, World Wildlife Fund (UK), 29 Grosvenor Street, London EC1A 3AX. (Please tick appropriate box)

☐ I support the aims of the World Conservation Strategy and a donation of £.....  
☐ I am interested in becoming a member of the WWF, please send me further details.  
☐ A paperback book by Robert A. How to Save the World, based on the available period £2.95 (4-59p p.p.p.) Please send me.....

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## The need to clarify monopolies policy

reference to the Monopolies Commission & W Berisford's bid for British Sugar Corporation comes as no surprise even to bidding group's director's, despite their protestation that no monopoly would be created by the deal.

fact Britain's sugar industry is already run around two monopolies—the argument created BSC which has control both production and supply of beet, and Tate & Lyle, which produces 98 per cent of cane sugar.

at least these two monopolies compete with each other. Clearly in the Office of Trading's view the possibility of Berisford's takeover—both camps—should be subject of close examination.

needless to say, this decision is hardly likely to appease critics who believe that the Government's policy is in a mess.

T decisions to date this year have had the whiff of procrastination or a political expediency about them, with result that referrals have been far from able to say the least.

am Walker, for example, may feel what put out by the swift referral of bid for Highland Distilleries, on no grounds outside those of Scottish nationalism, while subsequent bids by 1 & McLennan for C T Bowring, one Britain's biggest insurance brokers, and C Y Tung for Furness Withy, nodded through.

the case of GEC/Decca an obvious local monopoly arises but here it seems FT weighed public interest in Britain at the possible benefits of creating a new international competitor.

Circle, however was not so lucky in its bid for Armitage Shanks despite its persuasive arguments for the national competitive merits of the production in ceramics.

least in this case, however, the Berisford can be grateful that unlike in the Circle case the announcement was before the group had gone to the se of posting offer documents. But the emains that this Government's monopoly is ill-defined and a clearer lead led from the Trade Secretary.

et Radiovision so eorie

retailers have been well and truly fashion since MFI revealed that it miss its profit forecast and the extent a downturn in consumer spending e apparent in the official statistics of e half year results—while better than had feared—do little to dispel the il gloom. Pretax profits have risen ly 2 per cent from £5.54m to £5.66m, gh turnover rose by a third to £115m, figures are not strictly comparable, r. The latest results include a km for profit sharing and an iffied contribution from the home ement division acquired with nian Holdings. Neither of these ed in the preceding first half. There a first time £300,000 pretax from old.

latest figures have also been sed by a £2m drop in net interest d and Comet reckons that about 0 of profit made in the pre-Budget spree in the second half of 1978-ld otherwise have fallen in this latest

however the figures are put together, s no disguising that the six months ch were very tough. In its traditional ches, the group has been going for at the expense of gross margins but nly limited success, and excluding res volume was static.

partly explains the fall in interest d, for Comet found itself overstocked ving to finance some of the burden ould otherwise fall on creditors. half-year end creditors were financ- y 64 per cent of stocks and debtors ed with 77 per cent at March 1979, b balances were well down.

outlook for the second half is even romising with profits likely to be Comparison will be with the strong lget months and a period when the nian interests were already con- ed. So that a £7m to £7.5m outcome robable.

ming a similar increase in the final ld is 7.5 per cent and on a prospective .84 fully-taxed at 72p, the shares e historically cheap but this is y to change in the short-term.

The home improvements division has obviously held up rather better, and only its contribution together with that of Polaroid, which Comet wants to sell, appears to have prevented profits from actually falling.

Armitage Shanks

### Coming up trumps

As it is Armitage Shanks, where the £30m Blue Circle approach was rudely interrupted in February by the decision to refer the bid late in the day after it had been accepted by three fifths of shareholders, has come up with the kind of profits growth that now makes the Blue Circle terms look a little mean.

Pre-tax profits in the year to the end of March rose 38 per cent to £6.3m in spite of a turnover gain of only a tenth to £54m. The key seems to lie in the fact that after the tricky years of the mid-1970s when group profits made little headway, Armitage has now identified its market more clearly. And after the first half 24 per cent gain, all cylinders fired in the second with the main impetus coming in the non-pottery areas. Concentration on the bathroom side now appears to be paying off although with new housing starts at such a low ebb it is the replacement market that is the saviour of the group.

Overseas, too, Armitage looks to be sorting out its problems with Australia moving comfortably into the black last year and South Africa performing well while even the Nigerian market picked up following the easing of import restrictions.

Meanwhile the sale of the builders merchants subsidiary has lifted £11m of borrowings from the already lively geared balance sheet and with Armitage now able to recover the advance corporation tax which could not be taken out of the main-stream tax charge while profits were so low in the mid-1970s the low tax charge has helped almost double retentions to £3.2m.

Clearly Blue Circle managed to identify Armitage at just the right time although the rise in its shares since the bid was announced now values Armitage shares at 104p on the original terms where the fully-ratified exit p/e ratio would be a not particularly generous 10.

The Monopolies Commission could still rule against the bid but in the meantime Armitage still seems perfectly happy to go ahead with the deal while the Lebanese Investments with its near 30 per cent holding standing in the wings. The chances of improved terms look slim however with Armitage's net asset value of just under 100p.

Discount houses

### A testing time

The international pressure on domestic interest rates shows every sign of continuing. Yesterday Chase Manhattan dropped its prime rate a further point to 13 per cent and rates have been falling more or less everywhere except in Britain.

The belief that the decline in rates may have been delayed but not indefinitely is one reason why the gilts market retained all the gains of the past two days in yesterday's quiet market. Long gilts made small further advances while short gilts were more subdued when it sank in that the fall in MLR was not imminent after all.

With this unencouraging background, discount houses shares have been shedding some of the substantial gains made since the beginning of the year, when the market recognized that the erosion of their capital bases was not quite as serious as feared after last year's sharp rises in MLR.

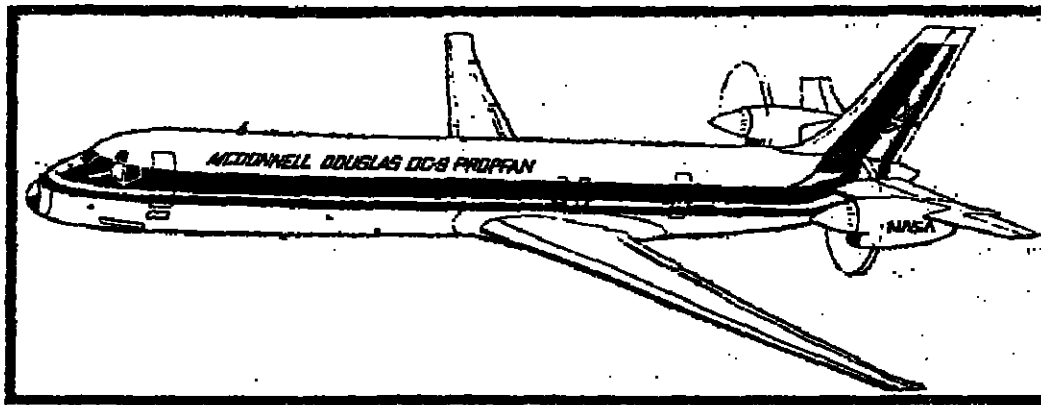
Discount houses have been riding something of a boom in the past few months. In fact had they been still going strong one could have assumed the beginning of a typical bull market pattern emerging with financial shares leading a general recovery.

But over the past few days as some holders began taking substantial profits discount houses shares have been falling sharply. Union Discount was, for example, down 15p at 428p while Gerard & National suffered a similar fall ending the day at 238p, although some of the smaller houses were down less.

There could be further weakness still if the belief that interest rate falls have been pushed back into a more distant future gains ground and that a profits recovery is not yet around the corner.

## Could the Americans bring back the propeller?

Arthur Reed



How the DC9 might look with turbo-prop engines: one of the American ideas for cutting fuel consumption.

With jet fuel now accounting for half of airlines' direct operating costs, the aerospace manufacturers of the American west coast are concentrating all their future research efforts on aircraft which are less greedy—and that could mean bringing back the propeller.

Under a contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, McDonnell Douglas is looking into the possibility of fitting propeller engines to its DC9 airliner. Fuel consumption would go down by a quarter, Dr George Janz, who is in charge of the project, says. There are big problems, including propeller tip speeds which would be so fast that they would produce a small sonic boom and passenger reluctance to give up a quarter of the speed. Janz, who has been with McDonnell Douglas for the past 20 years, says: "It is now about a dollar a gallon and most airline industry leaders think that it could go as high as two dollars before long."

At the same time the airlines are suffering from a fall-off in business, with March traffic in the United States down 2.8 per cent, the first monthly drop since May 1975, and traffic in the first quarter up by only 0.4 per cent. Dr George Janz, senior vice-president, finance, of the United States Air Transport Association, estimates that airlines lost a record \$500m (about £230m) in the last two quarters and are suffering operating losses at present of \$5m a day.

Faced with such a bleak prospect, the airlines are not rushing to place new orders. April was the first month since winter-bodied airliners have been on the world market that not one airline has ordered a new aircraft. In their efforts to help the operators revive their flagging fortunes, the manufacturers are directing their efforts in three main directions, besides the somewhat esoteric research efforts such as bringing back turbo-prop.

These are: making existing airliners bigger, so that they can carry more passengers without increasing the operating costs to any extent; developing new airliners incorporating advances in technology, such as computer-designed wings and highly efficient engines to reduce the amount of fuel burnt; and fitting older airframes with engines of the new generation.

British Airways, pursuing its policy of becoming a mass travel airline, is strongly in favour of the first approach and is talking to Boeing about "stretching" its 747 design to take, in the long term, up to 1,000 passengers. Like most other airlines, BA believes that the present downturn in business is cyclical. The airline is selling more than 70 per cent of the seats on its new London-Seattle service, but among the 40 or so airlines on the North Atlantic routes at present the equivalent of 24 400-seat jumbo jets are crossing empty each day.

Boeing has numerous schemes for stretching the jumbo. The most immediate is to put 69 seats in an extended upper deck to bring the passenger total to 496. The company's most ambitious plan at present, using a full-length extension of the

upper deck, accommodates 700, but an exclusive said: "There is no top limit to what we could do."

Two new airlines are now emerging from the Boeing stable, the 757, which will eventually replace the company's successful 727, and the wide-bodied 767. The 757, ordered in quantity by BA and the big United States airline Eastern, is due to be rolled out at the end of next year and to go into service in early 1983. A total of 2,000 engineers are working on the project and a manpower will reach 10,000 in three years' time.

BA and Eastern have both ordered the 757 with the Rolls-Royce RB211-535 engine, a scaled down version of the 211 which powers 747s and Lockheed TriStars. This should make the 757 nearly a third less thirsty on fuel than the 727, but both the big United States aero engine giants, Pratt and Whitney and General Electric, are making prodigious efforts in Europe. The economic JT100 and CF6-32C engines accepted for the 757. It is a drive which is welcomed by Boeing, as it should make the airliner easier to sell to airlines in the United States.

Lockheed is introducing a series of technical advances

into its TriStar family of airliners to enable airlines at least to keep pace with the rocketing cost of fuel. The advances include more efficient RB211 engines, larger wing spans and the use of light composite materials in place of some metals.

Various "stretchers" of the TriStar are on the drawing board at the Lockheed works in Burbank, California, but the company has no intention of starting a new small airliner. It is put off by the enormous starting up costs (generally agreed to be not less than \$1,500m) and the thought that Boeing is waiting in the wings with a developed version of its highly-successful 737 airliner, using the RJ500 engine. This is the engine which Rolls recently signed with the Japanese aero engine industry to produce by the middle of the decade.

Lockheed has now sold 242 TriStars and has a further 66 sales on option, with production fully committed to the end of next year. One of the company's senior officers said: "The short-term may look bad for the industry, but in the longer term we are very optimistic."

At the Long Beach, Los Angeles, factory of McDonnell Douglas, the airlines' scramble for lower fuel costs becomes

more apparent still. About 100 of the company's DC8 airliners are to have their noisy and thirsty jet engines replaced with CFM56s, quite and economical engines of the new generation, jointly developed by General Electric of the United States and Snecma of France. Many more airlines are expected to join the sales queue.

Douglas has a new version of its DC9, the Super 80, with a longer fuselage accommodating up to 160 passengers and quieter and less thirsty engines. This has already flown but the company's flagship, for the future is the ATMR (advanced technology medium range) airliner. The ATMR is at an advanced stage of planning, with the company actively looking for partners to share development costs and manufacturing.

With 175 seats spaced six abreast, but with two aisles separating them, the ATMR is a direct competitor to the Boeing 737, but Douglas claims that it would use 24 per cent less fuel and that it is drawing "pretty exciting responses" from the airlines.

Development of the ATMR could be started next year. A far more distant project, but one in which the executives show equal enthusiasm, is the AST (advanced supersonic transport). This has been designed completely by computer to fly 68 per cent faster than the 737, but Douglas claims that it would use 24 per cent less fuel and that it is drawing "pretty exciting responses" from the airlines.

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## No doubts about protectionism in Pontedera

Pontedera, Italy

Piaggio, Europe's biggest manufacturer of mopeds and scooters—Vespa is its best-known brand name—has become the latest motor industry advocate of concerted European action against Japanese competition.

Piaggio executives made clear this week their opposition at a time when the European Economic Community, which they regard as their "home" markets, has handled the issue of Japanese motor imports. They urged countries like Britain to adopt a more protectionist attitude, similar to that of its own.

Signor Giovanni Squazzini, Piaggio's managing director and vice-president, said: "We in the EEC operate in an open market, but we must be more aware of our prime duty, which is to provide work for our own people."

The British motor cycle industry had all but disappeared, because Japanese price competitiveness had proved too strong. "I believe that none of our markets should be opened until the domestic industry is ready to face competition," Signor Squazzini said.

Signor Squazzini, whose company expects to produce a million two and three-wheeled vehicles this year, thus becomes an ally of Sir Michael Edwards, the BL chairman, who has been vociferous in demanding restraint from the Japanese during BL's hoped for recovery.

The Italian view is unashamedly protectionist. European companies should survive to increase productivity, but not until they could match the Japanese should their domestic markets be free of import controls. The harsh realities of surviving and maintaining jobs, improving quality and increasing profitability should take precedence over economists' or politicians' free trade theories.

A number of significant factors in the balance of payments are increased the attractive-

ness of the company's products and Signor Squazzini was speaking at a time when Piaggio is starting a new drive to boost European sales. This year's target for the United Kingdom is 7,000 units, of which 50 per cent will be Vespa scooters, rising to 10,000 next year.

The 1980 output target of almost one million units is 26 per cent higher than the 1979 level, while exports, which account for 43 per cent of production, are planned to rise by more than a fifth to 416,000.

**'I do not want a war with the Japanese: I would lose'**

Piaggio is the last major manufacturer of lightweight motor cycles to hold aloft the European banner, yet its output (a seemingly impressive 4,000 vehicles each day from the Italian plants) must be compared with the six million a year produced by the big four Japanese manufacturers.

Piaggio's expansion will in fact probably allow it just to retain its fourth position in the world sales table, behind Honda, Yamaha and Suzuki and ahead of Kawasaki.

The Italians are acutely aware of the part played by superior Japanese competition in the demise of the British motor cycle industry and do not apologise for the strict controls exercised by Italy against both Japanese motor cycles and cars.

Imports from Japan of machines below 380cc capacity are restricted to only 1,200 a year and the much publicized

car quota is 1,000 vehicles a year. Japanese manufacturers hold more than 80 per cent of the Italian market for motor cycles over 380cc (similar to their market penetration elsewhere in Europe), but at there is no domestic "superbike" manufacturer the Italians are not worried.

This protected home base is the secret of the success of both Fiat, Italy's largest industrial enterprise, and Piaggio, whose president, Signor Umberto Agnelli, the Fiat deputy chairman.

"I do not want a war with the Japanese because I would lose", Signor Squazzini said. Piaggio executives say that their export prices in Europe are 5-10 per cent lower than those quoted in Italy, but that the Japanese prices are sold at prices 50 per cent less than the Japanese domestic level.

Clearly, the Japanese producers, would jump at the chance to capture a share of the lucrative Italian scooter and moped market in the same way as they have cornered the United Kingdom market. From the age of 14 Italians can ride mopeds without a licence or insurance and crash helmets are not compulsory. Scooters and mopeds are part of the Italian ethos and are sold in quantities that would allow foreigners, particularly the Japanese, to reap the benefits.

Europe must learn the lessons provided by Italian protectionism on the one hand and British open market policy on the other, Piaggio says. Motor cycle registrations in the United Kingdom this year are expected to reach 331,000, equalling the record year of 1959, and about 90 per cent will be imported machines.

Many of the particularly big ones, will have been made in European factories, but the major growth in demand is for smaller capacity machines, most of which are Japanese.

In the first four months of this year sales of two-wheelers in the United Kingdom rose from 62,000 a year earlier to



Signor Giovanni Squazzini, managing director of the Italian moped manufacturer Piaggio: domestic industries should be made secure before home markets are opened up.

92,000, the highest total for 20 years. Moped sales were up 76 per cent and demand for scooters was almost doubled.

The Piaggio message is that this rapid growth should provide increased wealth for the European industry alone—companies like Peugeot and Motobécane of France, Piaggio and De Tomaso of Italy and, in the big bike sector, BMW of Germany and even the Meriden motor cycle cooperative in the United Kingdom.

Ironically, Meriden's unpaid chief executive, Labour MP Mr Geoffrey Robinson, is attempting to put together a rescue plan for the cooperative with Suzuki, the Japanese producer.

Piaggio is continuing its im-

pressive investment programme this year to try to exploit the soaring demand. Capital spending is being boosted from £4.148m last year to £6.500m (about £28.25m) in 1980, much of it devoted to the modernization and purchase of automated machinery.

The one persistent uncertainty for Piaggio and motor vehicle manufacturers throughout Europe is the effect that labour disputes may have on their ability to combat Japanese competition as efficiently. Italy has the worst strike record among Europe's leading nations, losing 630 working hours per 1,000 employees in 1978 against Britain's 414, France's 127 and Germany's 119 and an EEC average of 291.

Last year Piaggio alone lost production of 88,000 vehicles as the result of strikes associated with the renewal of the three-year engineering workers' contract and there is every possibility that its 1980 output expectations will be dashed by further disruptions.

Trade union suspicion of automation is also frustrating Piaggio's modernization drive. Robots performing simple welding and stamping column production work have been installed at the company's main plant here in Tuscany, but they are few and other equipment remains under dust sheets because the unions will not tolerate any consequent job losses.

It is another reason for Signor Squazzini's support of import controls and his belief that Italy's policies must be adopted throughout Europe. Above all, we should be patient, but at our own industries and study the competition carefully before we open up our markets."

Edward Townsend

## Business Diary: Unhealthy observations • Dickens and Waugh

of us who where the car work and catch a cab last 400 yards to the floor should take every precaution to avoid the latest edition of The Book Guide.

Literary Which? The ries no advertising and a decent panel of reviewers. It has now decided to business readers the of spelling out a few bout executive health. "One in three men of the Institute of Directors is a heart attack waiting to happen" (this d, one presumes, by the f being a director rather membership of the IoD

"Hypertensives have mes as great a risk of ing heart disease and times as great a risk of e than others". (Unfortun- any one scrutinizing the ist of executive diseases y to develop hypertension.) t people take more with their cars than with their bodies." Sir Bamister opines amid, gazette's comprehensive of virtually every fact h literature there is. ly the answer is to start ing the car, too.

Auberon Waugh, he of the belladonna-tipped pen, shiny pate and circular spectacles, was one of the speakers who marked the 150th anniversary of the publishing firm Chapman and Hall at the Stationers' Hall in the City of London last night.

It would be hard to imagine a more appropriate choice. Chapman and Hall rose to prominence by signing up, in 1833, a young writer by the name of Dickens who, were he around today, would doubtless approve of the Waugh dynasty and the present spiky outpourings of its leading member from his remote West Country mansion.

However, the connections are more than mere resemblances. The Waugh line's links with the firm go back to 1902, when Arthur Waugh joined it as managing director and brought it back into the black by sign-



Waugh: family connexions.

ing up such authors as H. G. Wells and Arnold Bennett. Arthur came just in time, because the copyrights on Dickens were gradually running out. But problems returned

measures inspectors, they have been at pains to quantify their problems precisely.

According to the institute's newly published directory of trading standards legislation, there are now no fewer than 637 separate laws relevant to the field in England and Wales. This is an increase of 10 per cent in the year ended March 31.

The directory also lists 160 EEC laws affecting trading standards (9 per cent up in the same period) and identifies an-

during the 1920s and 1930s when a feud developed between the technical and literary sides of the firm, the former accusing the latter of running at a loss.

Waugh helped to solve this by producing two sons, Alec and, later, Auberon's father, Evelyn, who proved to be profitable novelists and helped to keep the lists going through the firm's merger with Methuen in 1938 until 1965.

The inevitable then occurred, with the firm concentrating on technical publishing within the Associated Book Publishers.

It does very well, thank you. Last year's best seller was called Scientists Must Write, not quite the style of Pickwick's Papers, I will admit, but its aim of persuading scientists to write in understandable English is equally admirable.

other 55 prospective laws already at various stages down the EEC legislative pipeline to-

Paul Allen, co-author of the directory and chairman of the institute's quality standards committee, says that they are not only concerned about the quantity of legislation but also its quality. "Too often in the past we have been saddled with legislation so badly drafted that it is quite unenforceable when passed".

British Airways' scheme to do away with first-class seats on services in Europe as a way of increasing profits may have been adopted by Air France, but it is finding a less than sympathetic ear in West Germany.

Dr Robert Cullen, chairman of the board of Lufthansa, told us that he has no intention at present of taking the first-class cabin out of his European airliners, but he will watch the BA experiment carefully and will make a final decision in about a year.

Lufthansa had a painful experience with a similar scheme a few years ago when it got rid of the first class, but found that it was losing long-distance passengers to other airlines who had retained the cabin. Businessmen with permission from their companies to travel first class and who have to take a feeder service to the main international airport. How to go first-class all the way, it seems.

Cullen has just reported a net profit for 1979 equivalent to £16.8m, compared with £10.5m in 1978.

This goes against the general trend of the EEC industry profits which have been hit heavily by rising fuel prices, but Lufthansa is being helped by compensation from the federal government for a go-slow of West German air traffic controllers for seven months in 1979.

Positive proof that marketing men are never taken in by their own strategies in widening its way from Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, where Derek Mortershead, head of marketing at mylos company Pretty Polly, has just resigned.

Mortershead, 32, was deeply involved in the summing visual campaign which won PP an advertising award and was based around the slogan "jeans are on their last legs".

Commentators who saw the fruits of this campaign may have taken the message in, but Mortershead certainly has not. He is quitting PP to join the new United Kingdom-based European division of Lee Apparel, subsidiary of the American Vanity Fair Corporation, which is number three in the world market for—you guessed it—jeans.

The Aussies always have to go one better. The best we can come up with in the way of extra titles for our own PM is First Lord of the Treasury and Minister for the Civil Service, whereas Rupert James Hamer, the Premier of Victoria, also doubles as Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism. The clever man manages to combine the jobs which take up the time of his Resolute, Joseph and Nott.

David Hewson



**Davies & Newman**  
HOLDINGS LIMITED

Key points from the Chairman's Statement, Mr. F. E. F. Newman, M.C.

- Profits £3,625,000
- All main activities have shown improvement

The shipbroking Company in the first quarter of 1980 continues to be active, although there has been some falling off in freight rates in the tanker market and, at this early stage, I am reasonably confident of a satisfactory year.

With regard to Dan-Air, the most important factor affecting the future is the possible erosion of our profit margins due to escalating costs. Whilst the full employment of our fleet in the summer should form a sound basis, it is too early to forecast the likely results for 1980.

### Summary of Results

	1979	1978
Turnover	£'000	£'000
Operating profit	129,487	117,505
Profit before taxation	3,625	2,375
Taxation Credit* (1978 charge)	3,375	2,010
Profit after taxation	(196)	923
Shareholders' Funds	3,571	1,087
Dividends per Share	12,350	9,285
Earnings per Share	10p	8.155642p
Earnings per Share	73.4p	22.3p

\* Includes £458,000 exceptional credit.

Copies of the Directors' Report and Accounts for 1979 may be obtained from the Secretary, Davies & Newman Holdings Limited, Bilbao House, 36-38 New Broad Street, London, EC2M 1NH.











## Commodities

[illegible]

## Discount market

Day-to-day credit was again in full supply yesterday and the Bank of England acted to mop-up the surplus liquidity in the discount market by purchasing a small quantity of Treasury bills directly from the houses.

Secured loans opened in the region of 16 per cent, but soon slipped to 15½ per cent and were down to about 15-15 per cent at mid-day. Conditions remained comfortable throughout the afternoon.

## Money Market Rates

Bank of America Minimum Loan Rate 27 1/2%

Clearing House Base Rate 17 1/2%

Overnight: High 16 1/2      Low 12

6 week Fixed: 16 1/2

Treasury Bill Rates:

	Settling
2 months	15 1/4
3 months	15 1/4

Prime Bank Bill/Disc./Trade: Over 2%

1 month	10 1/2	3 months	10 1/2
2 months	10 1/2	6 months	10 1/2
4 months	10 1/2	9 months	10 1/2
6 months	10 1/2	12 months	10 1/2

1 month Autistic: 10 1/2

1 month	10 1/2	3 months	10 1/2
2 months	10 1/2	6 months	10 1/2
4 months	10 1/2	9 months	10 1/2
6 months	10 1/2	12 months	10 1/2

Secondary Mkt. 1/2% Rate:

1 month	10 1/2	3 months	10 1/2
2 months	10 1/2	6 months	10 1/2
4 months	10 1/2	9 months	10 1/2
6 months	10 1/2	12 months	10 1/2

1 yr. of Authority: 10 1/2

1 year	10 1/2	2 years	10 1/2
3 years	10 1/2	4 years	10 1/2
5 years	10 1/2	7 years	10 1/2
10 years	10 1/2		

Interbank Cash Rates:

1 month	10 1/2
3 months	10 1/2
6 months	10 1/2
9 months	10 1/2
12 months	10 1/2

Clearing House:

1 month	10 1/2	3 months	10 1/2
2 months	10 1/2	6 months	10 1/2
4 months	10 1/2	9 months	10 1/2
6 months	10 1/2	12 months	10 1/2

Prime Clearing House:

1 month	10 1/2	3 months	10 1/2
2 months	10 1/2	6 months	10 1/2
4 months	10 1/2	9 months	10 1/2
6 months	10 1/2	12 months	10 1/2

Finance House Base Rate 17 1/2%

## Recent Issues

[illegible]

## Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 135.82 on June 11 against 136.31 a week earlier.

## Foreign exchange report

The pound recovered some of Tuesday's sharp fall that stemmed from a bout of panic selling caused by a report of lower United Kingdom interest rates in a parliamentary answer by the Treasury Minister. After a high of 3.33, the pound fell to 3230 against the dollar, almost two cents up on Tuesday night's 32,340. Sterling's date-weighted price rose from 72.9 to 73.5, before ending at 73.4.

## Sterling Spot and Forward

[illegible]

## Sterling: Other Markets

[illegible]

### EMS European Currency Rates

	Expenditures	Current	Change	Balance	Change
	Actual	Actual	From Actual	Actual	From Actual
			1961		1961
Belgian franc	20,198	46,288	-11%	-29	11%
Dutch guilder	1,000	1,000	0%	0	0%
German Mark	1,000	1,000	0%	0	0%
French franc	1,000	1,000	0%	0	0%
Portuguese escudo	1,000	1,000	0%	0	0%
Irish punt	1,000	1,000	0%	0	0%
Italian lira	1,000	1,000	0%	0	0%

## Gold

Gold fixed: am. 3565 - an ounce; pm, 3571. 50  
clms. 557. 50.  
Kruggerand (per ounce): 5206. 754. 1254. 2000.  
Sovereigns (new): 5144. 146. 182. 37.

## Euro-\$ Deposits

**Price:** One Year, \$6.00; six months, \$3.50; three months, \$2.00.

## Options

Trade options enjoyed another busy day yesterday with the market closing at 3:30 pm in good inquiry.

## Wall Street

New York, June 3.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower as the index fell 0.11 to 63.11 and the average price per share five cents. The Dow Jones industrial average lost 3.53 to 842.77 and declines led advances 799 to 639. Volume rose slightly to 33,150,000 shares from 32,710,000 yesterday.

In recent days the market has been hit by news of a 5.5 per cent fall in April factory orders and a 4.8 per cent drop in the April index of leading economic indicators.

Analysis said stock investors were also keeping an eye on the bond market. Mr. Newton Zindel of E. F. Hutton and Co. said "conceivably, the stock market may not be able to do much on the upside until the bond market can eat through its heavy calendar (of new issues) and resume its advance. New issues were well received.

and prices rose today in the bond market. But about two-thirds of the roughly \$1,600m of the calendar remains to be sold later this week.

Walt Disney Productions dropped two to 48½. It was hit by profit-taking following its recent gains. The company also named a new president.

It said the rise in its share price of 3½ yesterday was related to a United States Supreme Court decision on Federal oil share properties.

21, ex-dividend. It plans to offer one million common shares. J. C. Penney slipped  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ . It plans to offer \$250m of notes and debentures.

recent gains, adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ . A block of 166,000 shares traded at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

proposed \$5 a share bid for enough "when issued" shares to raise his stake to 51 per cent.

## Coffee up and down

New York June 5. COFFEE In C. contract futures closed an erratic session up 0.33 cents to off 2.80 cents, with spot July unchanged at 198.50 cents. July, 198.50c; Sept., 205.00-6.00c; Dec. 201.10-50c; March, 194.50-1.50c; May, 192.00-0.55c; July 191.25c; Sept. 191.00c.

**COCOA** futures extended midday gains on late session shortcovering but closed in the middle of the day's trading range. Spot July ran up to a high of 103.50 cents before light trade selling pared advances to close at 104.50 cents, up 1.25 cents. Floor brokers said the rally was triggered by commission-house activity, which then set

off slow-loss buying around the 104.50 cent level basis July.

**WORLD SUGAR** futures in No 11 contract plummeted the 1.50-cent limit, led by a substantial 2.75-cent drop in the unrestricted spot July delivery, on heavy commission house liquidation for the third straight session July. 71.00 50c; Sept. 33.85c asked; Oct. 34.01c asked; Jan. 35.14c nominal; March, 35.24c asked; May, 35.02c asked; July, 31.16c asked; Sept. 35.07c asked; Oct. 35.00c asked.

## Bogota group coffee company

Mexico City.—The new international coffee company of the Americas, Inc., a U.S.-American coffee-producing countries will seek membership in the London and New York coffee terminal market associations, Senior Manuel A. Rodriguez, president of the Mexican Coffee Institute, luncheoned, reported here.

The new company, which will be based in Panama, will start with an initial capital of \$500m.

"If they accept us, we want to join the London and New York market associations," he said. "If not, we will operate through export associations."

The new company was to have been called Pancafe S.A., but a new name is now being considered. The member list is already registered as PANCAFE.

## Argentina estimates cattle stock

Buenos Aires. — Argentina's cattle stock is expected to stand at 57.2m head at the end of this year, a 1.2m increase on the 56.0m head in 1976. Exports of 1.8m and export and slaughtering of 3.9m head in the second quarter of this year, the Argentine Agricultural Department said.

Argentina's cattle stock had of 56.9m on June 30, 1979, and of 59.3m at the beginning of the current quarter.

At the middle of last year, Argentine cattle breeders began started rebuilding stocks, particularly of cows, which reflected a 14 per cent fall in slaughtered cattle in 1978 to 1.3m head, a period from the same 1978-79 period. This followed a period between 1976 and 1979 when the cattle stock fell by 2.7m head.

### Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]



## Firm tone

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

## ALL TOGETHER

### Chester Business School

\* Ex dividend. a Ex alt. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. d Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. i Pre-merger figures. j Post-merger earnings. k Capital distribution. l Ex rights. m Ex scrip or share split. n Tax free. o Price adjusted for late dealings. . . . Significant data.











